

The Investigator

Issue 1 2015
www.the-investigator.co.uk

ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS



Beyond Rotherham **Exclusive feature & conference**

Also inside this issue



Angels of death
Serial killer
nurses profile



Insight into
the minds of
online predators



Latest news
on EvoFit facial
composite



Justice for
Claire Tiltman
after 20 years



Investigating Cyber Stalking Workshop

**10 March 2015
Hothorpe Hall
Market Harborough
Leicestershire**



Cyber stalking – a growing phenomenon. Are you geared up to investigate these complex online crimes and deal with the menace of internet trolls?

Around one million people in the UK have experienced stalking with half of those being victims of online stalkers or so-called internet trolls.

This insidious crime can affect people of all age groups and many live in terror of being controlled online by often threatening and abusive perpetrators.

Our one day workshop is tailored to investigators of all ranks who want to develop their skills in investigating cyber stalking and raise their understanding and awareness of this complex crime.

Our three speakers – all leading experts in the field will cover:

- The legislation that governs crimes of cyber stalking
- Best practice on how to investigate and prosecute cyber stalking offences; challenges; problems and pitfalls and how to overcome them
- Best practice for SIOs and managers on how to devise their cyber stalking strategy including how they can work with leading charity Digitalstalking.com to put in place a triage system to prioritise more serious crimes of cyber stalking. The less serious crimes can be passed onto Digitalstalking.com so they can provide support and safety advice for victims
- A look at how cyber stalkers and internet trolls operate in cyber space – including social networking sites – the methods they use to terrorise their victims
- Offender profiling of cyber stalkers and internet trolls – who are the criminals who operate online with relative anonymity and ways in which they can be identified.

Cost: One delegate: £195.00

Special offer!

Option A: Book two places and get a third for 50% discount if you book before 10 February 2015

Option B: Book three places and get a fourth place free if you book before 10 February 2015

(Option B is not available if using option A)

For details on the speakers and on how to book please click [HERE](http://www.the-investigator.co.uk/files/Investigating_Cyber_Stalking_workshop_-_10_March_2015.pdf) or copy and paste the following link:
http://www.the-investigator.co.uk/files/Investigating_Cyber_Stalking_workshop_-_10_March_2015.pdf

Also in this issue

2. Investigating Cyber Stalking Workshop.
4. Investigating Online Offending Against Children Workshop.
16. The Investigative Use Of DNA Workshop
20. Investigating and Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Workshop
18. Online Interviewing Course
24. Investigative Interviewing Workshop
26. Justice for Claire: Kent detectives bring Claire Tiltman killer to justice 20 years after her murder
29. Forensic First: Launch of new Forensic Centre in Hampshire. Anna-Marie O'Connor reports.
35. Force case study – Operation Binbrook
38. Investigating and Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Workshop
43. Domestic Abuse: A new domestic abuse of 'offence and coercive and controlling behaviour' has been introduced to protect domestic violence victims.
44. Advances in forensic technology are enabling field level examiners to undertake link analysis and other key investigative techniques previously done in the lab.
46. Protecting our Children: New laws have been announced to protect children online.
48. Increases in the volume of visual evidence, data seized and sheer number of caseloads are the biggest challenges they are facing.

features

6. Beyond Rotherham:

The plight of child victims of sexual exploitation continues to make headline news. Carol Jenkins talks to leading expert Dr Helen Beckett about the challenges ahead.

12. Digital Stalking:

Jennifer Perry provides a valuable insight into the minds of online predators.

19. Child Talk:

Martin Vaughan asks if current police investigative interviewing practice helps child witnesses to give evidence.

31. Angels of Death:

New research has identified up to nine common characteristics of nurses who become serial killers.

33. Fitting Faces:

Latest developments on EvoFit facial composite system. Charlie Frowd reports.

40. Counter Terror First:

First conviction for Syrian training camp brothers.

42. Counter Terror Legislation:

Latest on new Counter Terrorism and Security Bill.





Videntifier assists police authorities working with:

Terrorism/Hate speech material ;
Child abuse material ; Copyrighted videos

Got a question? Call us on 01827 255 170



Automatic Video Detection

Videntifier Forensic is a service that recognises video material on seized storage devices.

Speeds up Investigations

Videntifier Forensic assists police authorities in speeding up their investigations, lowering their costs and improving working conditions.

Secure and Reliable

Videntifier Forensic uses one-way encrypted, visual fingerprints to identify videos. This way, it is guaranteed that no sensitive data will leave your organisation.

Download your FREE trial version at <http://store.videntifier.com>.
Enter promo code PATHWAYS

FORENSIC PATHWAYS
www.forensic-pathways.com



Providing Total High Security Solutions

Protection against a hostile vehicle attack

- Hotels
- Shopping Centres
- Critical Infrastructure
- Sporting Venues
- VIP Protection
- Banks / Cash Handling
- Stadiums
- Utilities



Our Total Security Solutions Include:

- Automatic Bollards
- Static Bollards
- Security Barriers
- Roadblockers
- Sliding Gates
- Turnstiles
- Visit us on
Stand G70



AVON BARRIER COMPANY LTD
191-195 South Liberty Lane, Ashton Vale Trading Estate Bristol BS3 2TN UK
Website: www.avon-barrier.co.uk www.avon-barrier.com

Tel: +44 (0)117 953 5252
Fax: +44 (0)117 953 5373
Email: sales@avon-barrier.co.uk

ABC
Avon Barrier Company Ltd

If there's one thing that I've learnt from my time writing about policing is that hindsight is a wonderful thing and you will always get people criticising your actions and very little praise. So when a report such as the independent inquiry into Rotherham hits the headlines – it's easy to get carried away in the ensuing witch hunt and apportion blame to a particular organisation or group of individuals.

I accept that our police service is wholly accountable and open to scrutiny and quite rightly so but there has to be more lessons to be learnt from examples such as Rotherham than mere blame-passing if we are ever to provide real and lasting justice for young victims and witnesses.

As our lead story on Child Sexual Exploitation highlights – cases such as this present all forces with a real opportunity to examine existing practice and to work towards enhancing and improving their response. We live in a rapidly changing society with diverse needs and emerging problems and so it stands to reason that policing and investigative practice must do it's best to keep up with the change and reflect the society it serves.

Even though forces don't always get it right - If there's one thing I know from my years reporting on major stories such as the Lawrence inquiry is that forces are ready and open to embrace change. I hope that in the coming weeks and months we will keep you up to date with the work and help share best practice in this vital area.

Carol Jenkins



EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

Carol Jenkins

Tel: +44 (0) 844 660 8707

carol@the-investigator.co.uk

COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR

Dale Hazell

Tel: +44 (0) 844 660 8707

dale@the-investigator.co.uk

CONFERENCES

Tel: +44 (0) 844 660 8707

conferences@the-investigator.co.uk

PRODUCTION

Tel: +44 (0) 844 660 8707

snoops@the-investigator.co.uk

ACCOUNTS

accounts@the-investigator.co.uk

Tel: +44 (0) 844 660 8707

PUBLISHING

The Investigator

13 Station Road

Stoke Mandeville

Buckinghamshire

HP22 5UL, UK

Tel: +44 (0)844 660 8707

Fax: +44 (0)844 660 8701

info@the-investigator.co.uk

www.the-investigator.co.uk

All rights reserved. Contents may not be reproduced in whole or part without the written consent of the publishers. Contact the editor of The Investigator on editor@the-investigator.co.uk for any reproduction enquiries.



Beyond Rotherham

The plight of child victims of sexual exploitation continues to make headline news. Behind the headlines forces are working to improve the way they tackle such crimes. Carol Jenkins talks to leading expert Dr Helen Beckett about the challenges ahead.

In the aftermath of the inquiry into child sexual exploitation in Rotherham – forces have been engaging in some organisational soul-searching to examine their own responses to these emotive and sensitive crimes.

Indeed, once the initial blame and condemnation generated by high profile reports such as Rotherham has quelled they can provide organisations including the police with a real opportunity to learn from any perceived failings and to improve its future response and protect victims.

The University of Bedfordshire's 'International Centre: Researching Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Violence and Trafficking' is working alongside organisations

including the UK police to help increase the understanding of the current issues and help improve their response.

Deputy Director Helen Beckett has become a recognised international expert in CSE issues and she has delivered a number of talks and training sessions with police forces in this area. She will also be leading a one-day workshop being hosted by The Investigator on March 3 to explore some of the current issues http://www.the-investigator.co.uk/files/Investigating_and_preventing_child_sexual_Exploitation_workshop_-_3_March_2015.pdf

While Dr Beckett agrees that learning lessons from Rotherham are vital, she exercises caution over how these findings should be

interpreted and taken forward.

“The media coverage that Rotherham has generated has certainly raised a great deal of awareness around CSE but it’s important to realise that it’s highlighted one specific issue concerning CSE, around Pakistani grooming gangs,” she explained.

“If we are to develop a greater understanding about CSE then it’s important to look beyond the media stereotypes that often focus on only those forms perpetrated by Pakistani grooming gangs or celebrities.”

Dr Beckett believes that ‘we find what we’re looking for’ and so if forces focus solely on these particular areas of CSE they may fail to see the whole complex nature of the crime and their success in improving their response could be limited.

In order to address this, she advises forces to carry out individual assessments of the issues in their own areas and to work with other organisations to map out the local picture. This could include looking back over previous cases to try and establish local patterns and being open to recognising the different forms of CSE that may not yet have come to police attention.

“A good place to start is to engage with the voluntary and community sector who are working at grassroots level with the people who are most affected. Schools can also be a valuable source of information as they know what’s going on at ground level.”

Organisations such as the police have on the whole improved the way they work and engage with other agencies over the past decade but Rotherham has highlighted that in the area of CSE there is still progress to be made believes Dr Beckett. Research carried out by the International Centre found that interagency training and co-location improves the collective response as it helps individuals



Dr Helen Beckett

and organisations develop a greater understanding of each other’s roles. The temptation when cases such as Rotherham explode onto the front pages is to blame other organisations for such failings.

‘Inter-agency training and co-operation can have a real impact on helping to address the suspicion and blame that can sometimes build up between organisations. If you look at the issue of children who go missing from residential care, for example – you might have a situation where the police are critical of the homes for allowing the children to go missing. On the other hand, you might have the homes questioning why the police are not doing more to investigate. Both need to understand the limitations of the other’s roles.’

Dr Beckett is realistic about where the impetus often comes from to improve responses to complex areas such as CSE and that in an ideal world we would have a good systemic response that doesn’t rely on individuals championing the cause. Whereas is reality some of the most effective examples have been where individuals have been driving this forward.

She acknowledges that there are many examples of promising practice across the country and that there is now renewed impetus among forces to bring about change from the top. She recently gave a

presentation to chief constables outlining the main issues around CSE and other child protection issues. Police funding is also being provided to pay for a dedicated researcher at the International Centre to review existing literature to help better inform the police response.

Her hope is that forces work to bring about change before another high profile case like Rotherham occurs and that we see an improvement in prosecuting perpetrators and improving the experiences of victims. "One of the big issues that I don't feel we adequately recognise is the whole area of vulnerability in adolescence. We have become much better at recognising vulnerability in young children following the lessons learnt from the Baby P and Victoria Climbié cases but we can sometimes lack humanity in dealing with teenagers," commented Dr Beckett.

"The attitudes and phrases that I sometimes hear used about 13 and 14 year old young boys and girls are quite shocking. This is part of a much bigger issue we have as a society around how we view adolescence."

"We can have this whole other set of standards when it comes to young people, judging their behaviour and inadvertently suggesting they are in some way responsible for the abuse they have experienced," she said.

"We really need to change that as that's why we're not getting victims coming forward and being willing to go through the justice process. We also need to realise that most young people don't see themselves as victims and don't want to be rescued and creatively work around this. When we don't have compliant victims we can tend to not put the investment in and write them off," said Dr Beckett.

Dr Beckett and her colleague Dr Camille Warrington have been conducting research

into how to improve the policing and court processes for sexually exploited young people. The report, called Making Justice Work, is due to be released in February. Anecdotal evidence from young people who participated in the study shows that many felt that some of the police officers who they encountered lacked sensitivity and understanding and to be unclear as to how they should deal with young victims.



"One of the key findings in the report is that humanity can be lacking in the system – we can tend to focus on procedures and forget we are dealing with vulnerable young people," she said.

"In reality, police or other agencies are not truly going to understand what a victim is going through but I would say try and think of how you would want your child or your niece or nephew to be treated if they were the victim of a sexual assault."

Despite the fact that there is still work to be done among forces, Dr Beckett wants to remind officers that they already have very effective guidance and tools at their disposal including the Achieving Best Evidence guidance for interviewing child and vulnerable witnesses which differentiates between engaging with adolescents and younger children, a distinction that Making Justice Work shows is not always being implemented.

"Adolescents tell us they can be dealt with in a patronising child-like way and would like to be spoken to in an 'age appropriate' manner."

Dr Beckett notes that more effective engagement with children and young people will facilitate better evidence giving which will ultimately lead to more successful cases. She also notes that we could be making better use of the sexual offences legislation to prosecute CSE cases. There is, for example, an existing offence of Abuse through Prostitution that can be used to prosecute offences involving someone under 18 who is lured into sexual activity for any form of financial gain. Dr Beckett has previously conducted training sessions with officers who were not aware of the range of situations that could fall under this offence.

“Statistics show that the Abuse through Prostitution legislation is underused and so it’s about making officers more aware of the powers they already have.”

With this in mind, Dr Beckett and her team are going to be compiling brief practitioner summaries about CSE in the spring to help police and other agencies become more aware of the current issues. As she prepares to start 2015 determined to continue with her work with great gusto, Dr Beckett wants to highlight to forces that by improving their response to CSE – they can have a positive effect on other areas of crimes involving young people.

“CSE doesn’t exist in a vacuum. Not all, but most young people that experience CSE have other vulnerabilities as well. In dealing with CSE properly – you’re going to be addressing wider issues, including that of offending behaviour as research shows vulnerable victims are often drawn into offending behaviour.

If we can successfully tackle this important area now then everyone will be a winner – especially the thousands of victims whose plights go unreported each year.”

Facts about CSE

CSE is a form of sexual abuse that can affect any child or young person under the age of 18. ACPO defines it as “exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.” CSE can take place online or offline. As ACPO further note “Violence, coercion and intimidation are common.”

Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterised by the child’s or young person’s limited availability of choice, as a result of their social, economic or emotional vulnerability. A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation”.

The Centre’s response to Rotherham

While race and ethnicity have dominated the discourse that followed recent revelations in Rotherham, research by the International Centre shows that victims and perpetrators of CSE come from within all communities.

Commenting after the Rotherham inquiry report was released, Professor Jenny Pearce, Centre Director the Centre also highlights the gendered nature of the crime and the fact that the vast majority of perpetrators are male.

The Centre says that the true extent of CSE is hidden and that its research shows that only one in 12 young people would report the sexual violence they experience and this would usually be to a peer. Their research also shows that boys

can be victims as well as girls and that it can be even harder for them to disclose. With this in mind, the Centre is calling for the creation of men's and boy's projects that are challenging sexual violence and create opportunities for the safe disclosure of abuse by both male and females within all communities and to authorities.

The Centre also conducted an analysis of child protection training on social work courses which showed the focus was on protecting younger children from abuse in the family home. It says that rarely does child protection prioritise protecting difficult, vulnerable young people who may be demonstrating challenging or resistant behaviours in a variety of public and private spaces.

This resulting gap in knowledge and attention is particularly worrying when we consider the evidence from research which shows that over 25 per cent of the perpetrators of CSE cases are children under the age of 18. Many of these have been victims of sexual violence and abuse themselves.

"To really understand these complex

dynamics: children exploiting children; children who feel themselves to be in love with adults abusing them; practitioners trying to collate intelligence from so-called 'unreliable' witnesses; we need a child protection system that embraces the protection of older, as well as younger, children," said Professor Pearce.

"We mustn't consider the prosecution of an offender to be the exclusive end goal. Harsh sentences are important and do send the message that the sexual exploitation of children is unacceptable, but they do not necessarily change the behaviour of the offender(s). Many offenders who are sentenced to imprisonment will be part of a criminal network with others still operating in the victims' neighbourhood."

Professor Pearce believes that there needs to be a much more sophisticated offender treatment programme that looks at preventative work with potential young offenders (often young men who have themselves experienced violence and abuse) and at the prevention of reoffending for the longer term.

**The Investigator magazine is available on
worldwide police force
intranets**

**To get The Investigator on
your intranet contact:
Tel: +44(0)844 660 8707**



the forensic **Investigator**

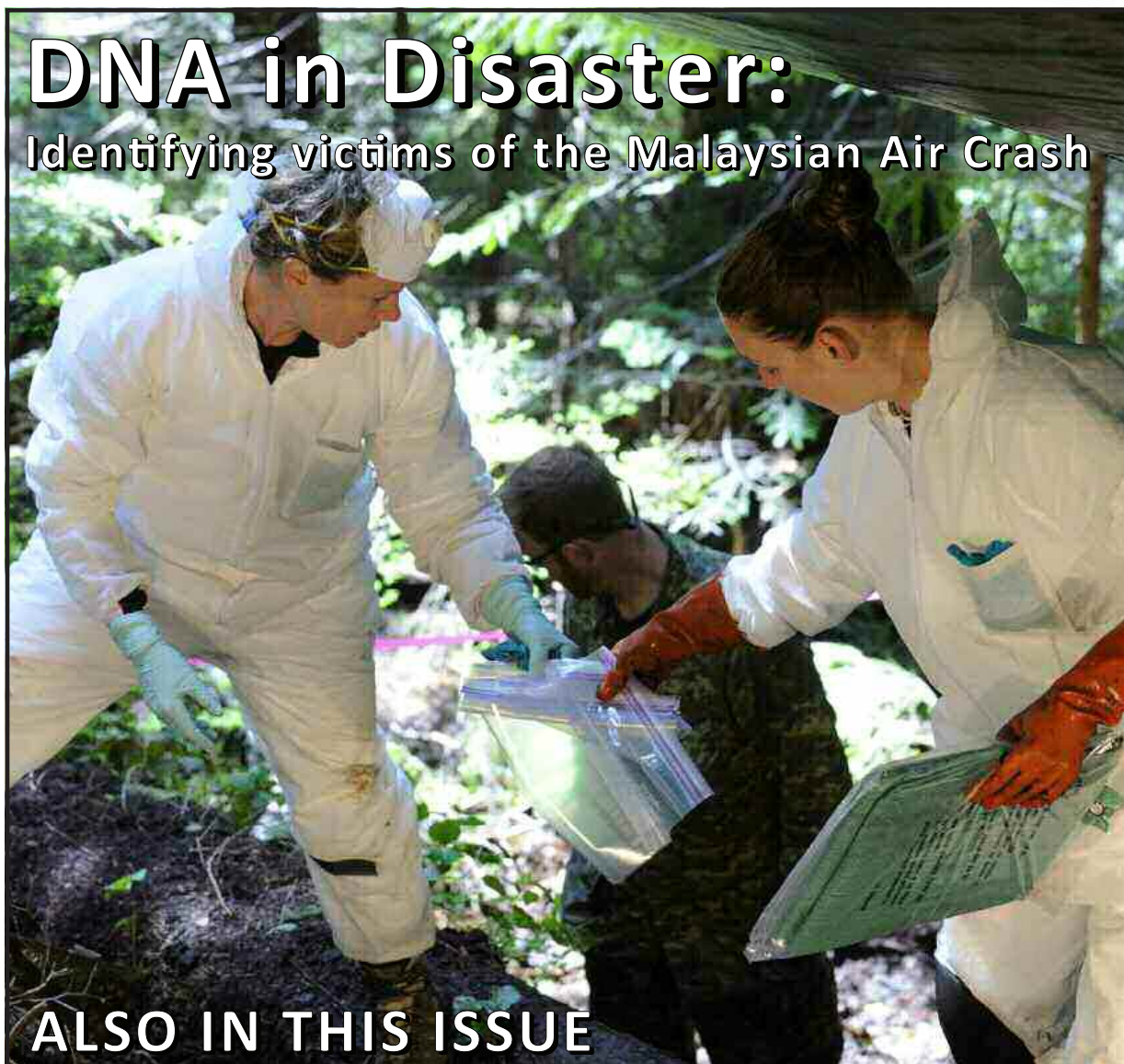
Issue 1 2014
www.the-investigator.co.uk



ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

DNA in Disaster:

Identifying victims of the Malaysian Air Crash



ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



Insects at Crime Scenes



Assessing Cadaver Dogs



Profiling Explosives

Subscribe now by visiting www.the-investigator.co.uk



Digital Stalking

The online environment is leaving victims vulnerable to the exploits of digital stalkers whose actions can be devastating and in some cases even deadly. Leading expert Jennifer Perry provides a valuable insight into the minds of online predators.

Fortunately, most of us don't think like a predator. Understanding how predators act and think is one of the most difficult things a victim has to do. But identifying predators is a useful skill, not only for victims but anyone online.

There are many types of online predators. Financial ones who run scams, sexual predators who target adults and children, and I would say internet trolls are also a type of sadistic predator.

Stalking is a hunting term and a stalker is a type of hunter. Stalking isn't a random act. Stalkers don't just go online and start targeting the first person they meet. They have a type of person in mind, someone

vulnerable and easy to exploit.

They chose their online environment carefully. They know that certain websites will offer more opportunities than others. Social media sites, like online dating, are excellent places to find lonely individuals who are looking to meet people. They also offer a lot of information, so abusers can get to know their target. It is a perfect hunting ground for both sexual and financial predators.

Confidence scammers go online, build a relationship and then ask for money. One scam is to get the victim to engage in cybersex on a webcam, capture those images and then blackmail the victim.

If the victim is young, they threaten to tell their parents or friends. This is what happened in the sad case of Scottish teenager Daniel Perry earlier this year, and resulted in his suicide.

If the victim is in a relationship, they will

threaten to send the photos to their partner. The abuser may threaten to discredit or embarrass the victim by sending the photos to the victim's employers or clients.

Sometimes the threat is simply to post these humiliating pictures online, tagging them so if someone searches the victim's name they will find the photos.

Sexual predators are looking for victims they can manipulate into providing explicit pictures or meet up for sex.

Many of these types of predators are abusive both emotionally and physically. Some are serial rapists who target women or men, engage with them, arrange a date and then rape them.

The victims are often too embarrassed to report it. They feel that because they met the person online people will see this as risky behaviour and be less sympathetic. Abusers know a lot about the people they target.

Paedophiles know where to find their target age range, how to sound and act like a young person online and how to groom. They specifically target their potential victims. They have the skills to identify kids and adults that are at risk or vulnerable by what they say and how they act online. They zero in on those that are lonely, sexually confused, lack confidence, are experiencing some form of pain, neglect or loss in their life. These are the people that are easier to befriend – and manipulate.

It is difficult to identify an online abuser because they know how to act or blend online so they don't stand out. They also hide behind fake identities, profiles and photos. They access sites via proxy servers – they want to be anonymous, untraceable.

These abusers are usually very experienced.

It takes patience and time to develop a successful scam that will pay out thousands of pounds, or to sexually groom someone. They will spend inordinate amount of time and energy developing their online relationship with their victims.

I say victims because this type of predator will target multiple victims. They will drop some of the victims because they see more potential in another. They will often pass on that victim to other predators.

It is easy to spot an experienced predator. For example, if a stalking victim is being methodically targeted by an abuser using fake profiles, the abuser starts contacting friends and family, have their accounts hacked, tracked, they are being humiliated online etc. – I can guarantee there will be other victims.

You don't get good at stalking, trolling, scamming or being a sexual predator without experience.

Psychologists will tell you that past behaviour is a predictor of future behaviour. It is also true to say current behaviour is an indication of past behaviour. That is why when a predator like Jimmy Savile is exposed, there are so many victims.

Please be in no doubt that online predators are smart, experienced, effective, master manipulators and very focused.

They gain enormous satisfaction finding new prey and achieving their goals.

That is why they are so dangerous.

Warning signs of an online predator include:

1. Agreeing with everything you say as if you were soul mates or someone who just really gets you.
2. Anxious to move from an online site e.g. dating, to private method of communication; email, instant messaging, Skype, texting, or telephone calls.

3. Asking for personal information, where you work, where you went to school etc.
4. Want to know about your emotional state, getting you to pour your heart out to them.
5. Start talking about how much they like you only after a few chats. They seem to be too interested, too soon.
6. Trying to disrupt relationships suggesting that your friends and family don't understand, appreciate, or love you – but the abuser can.
7. They know things about you that you didn't tell them – they've done their research.
8. They seem to know when and where you are online. They say "I know you were online because I saw your posts" or they are always showing up in the same chatroom.

Five types of stalkers

1. **Intimacy seeker** – imagines fantasies about a relationship
2. **Incompetent suitors** – seek sexual relationships, are unattached males, social ineptness exhibits in odd behaviour.
3. **Rejected** - begins with the end of relationship. They initially want to reconcile and then can become resentful and often fluctuate between the two. The stalking creates an opportunity for contact and becomes a substitute for the lost relationship
4. **Resentful** – passed over for promotion or could be legitimate, discriminated against but feel they have no power or recourse. Desired by motivation for retribution and sustained by the feeling of power and control for once.
5. **Predatory** - the predatory stalker is sadistic. They gain thrill planning and carrying out the stalking. They enjoy the sense of control and power stalking gives them. It is the violent sexual fantasies while they are researching, planning, and following the victim that excites them as they prepare for the ultimate thrill – the sexual assault itself. Serial rapist and paedophiles are predatory stalkers.

Investigating Cyber Stalking Conference 10 March 2015

Jennifer will be providing in-depth best practice advice to Investigators at our Investigating Cyber Stalking Workshop on March 10 at Hothorpe Hall, Leicestershire.

Around one million people in the UK have experienced stalking with half of those being victims of online stalkers or so-called internet trolls. This insidious crime can affect people of all age groups and many live in terror of being controlled online by often threatening and abusive perpetrators.

Our one day workshop is tailored to investigators of all ranks who want to develop their skills in investigating cyber stalking and raise their understanding and awareness of this complex crime.

Our three speakers – all leading experts in the field will cover:

- The legislation that governs crimes of cyber stalking
- Best practice on how to investigate and prosecute cyber stalking offences; challenges; problems and pitfalls and how to overcome them
- Best practice for SIOs and managers on how to devise their cyber stalking strategy including how they can work with leading charity Digitalstalking.com to put in place a triage system to prioritise more serious crimes of cyber stalking. The less serious crimes can be passed onto www.digitalstalking.com so they can provide support and safety advice for victims.
- A look at how cyber stalkers and internet trolls operate in cyber space – including social networking sites – the methods they use to terrorise their victims
- Offender profiling of cyber stalkers and internet trolls – who are the criminals who operate online with relative anonymity and ways in which they can be identified.

Our Speakers

Dave Thomason is an operational detective from Cheshire Constabulary who is a subject matter expert in stalking for the College of Policing and the National Crime Agency. He is currently a member of the ACPO National Working Group on Stalking and was also a former staff officer to the National Lead on Stalking and Harassment.

A former director of the national charity Protection against Stalking, Dave's website www.stalkinginvestigations.co.uk provides invaluable advice on all aspects of stalking including current legislation, trends and best practice. He is a firm believer that the UK needs a stalkers register to provide investigators with better intelligence on perpetrators and provide better protection for victims.

Jennifer Perry is considered to be one of the leading experts in cyber stalking and has trained hundreds of police officers, social workers and probation officers.

She was special cyber stalking advisor to the Network for Surviving Stalking and has been running a charity called Digital-stalking.com that provides best practice in all areas of digital stalking.

Jennifer also wrote the UK guidelines on digital risks for victims of stalking and domestic violence and has written numerous best practice articles and papers on cyber stalking.

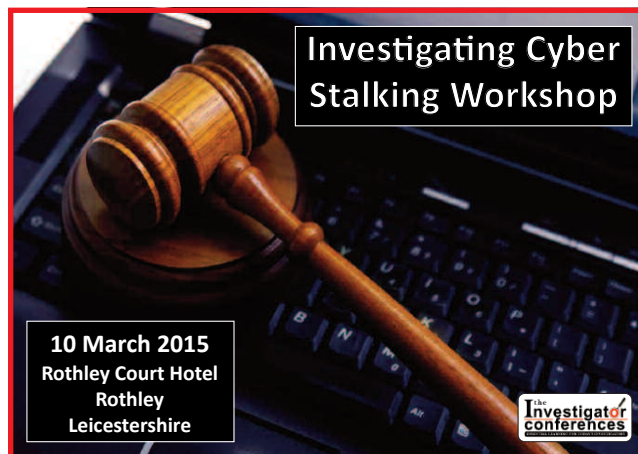
David Benford is an internationally renowned cybercrime expert, specialising in risks derived from social media, the Internet, geo-locational data and in risks from how we use portable digital devices.

As well as training law enforcement, government operatives and corporations in this field, David lectures in cybercrime and digital forensics at the University of Derby,

England.

He is an experienced digital forensic scientist and a published academic, having recently worked alongside law enforcement agencies in South East Asia and Europe.

To find out more go to:
www.the-investigator.co.uk



Cost: one delegate: £195.00

Special offer!

Option A: Book two places and get a third for 50% discount if you book before 10 February 2015

Option B: Book three places and get a fourth place free if you book before 10 February 2015
(Option B is not available if using option A)

Information:

- Workshop runs from 9.30am till 3.30pm (Registration starts at 9am)
- Certificates of attendance available
- Tea and coffee will be served on your arrival
- Lunch is included

How to book delegate places

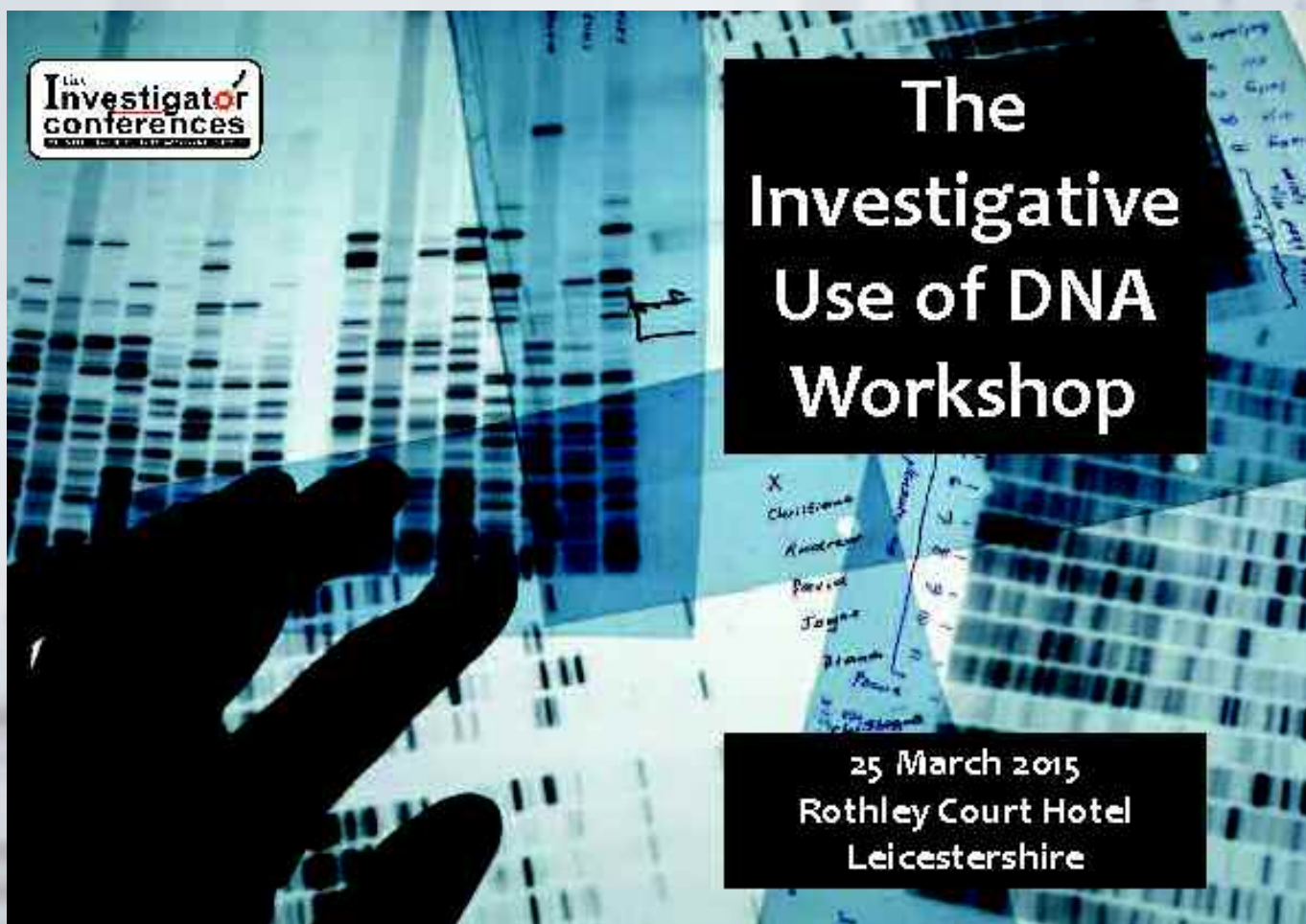
Email the delegate name(s), email address(s), accounts payable email address and telephone number and invoice address to:
info@the-investigator.co.uk

Venue address:

Hothorpe Hall, Theddingworth
Leicestershire, LE17 6QX

Accommodation: Bed & breakfast at Hothorpe Hall is available at £65 per person (single room) or £85 for a double. Please contact reservations on 01858 881500 and state that you are attending The Investigator Workshop.

www.the-investigator.co.uk



The Investigative Use of DNA – workshop
An Investigator's guide to maximising the
evidential potential of DNA in major crime and
cold case investigations.

As an investigator, are you making maximum use of DNA in investigations? Our one day workshop will provide you with all the best practice and techniques that could transform the way you use DNA evidence in major crime cases and cold case reviews.

This workshop is aimed at frontline investigators of all ranks who want to improve their understanding of the evidential potential of DNA and is presented by Chris Holt an experienced detective with Greater Manchester Police Major Incident Team and recognised expert in the investigative use of DNA.

Chris was previously seconded to the National Crime Faculty and the NPIA Crime Operations Support where he held the portfolio for developing the investigative use of DNA and has recently retired with a wealth of experience in this field. He has also been involved in the

development of the tactics of familial DNA searching and was one of the co-authors of the ACPO guide to the Tactical Use of Familial DNA Searching published in 2006.

He is a co-author of the (2011) NPIA familial DNA guide.

Chris was a member of the ACPO DNA Operations Group, has given advice to and supported over 50 major crime investigations on the use of DNA both within the UK and abroad and has presented on familial DNA searching across the UK as well as to the European DNA conference, the Interpol DNA conference and at the FBI Academy.

Workshop content

Chris will talk delegates through each stage of the investigation process and will include in-depth best practice around:

- Investigative use of the DNA database - best practice and top tips on how the DNA database works, its structure and how to make maximum investigative use of the database.
- Update on important changes to DNA profiling

within the UK – an outline of the important changes that were made to DNA profiling in July 2014 including the introduction of a more sophisticated DNA profiling system which could have a major impact on previously investigated cold cases.

- Maximising witness information from a DNA harvesting perspective
- A look at how to maximise investigative opportunities from Partial Profiles - with advice on searching the DNA database including the utility and dangers of filters.
- What to do with a full DNA profile that doesn't result in a 'hit' including advice on familial searching and intelligence led mass screening
- Policy book entries relating to the investigative use of DNA
- How to get DNA from a missing person
- Advice on how to forge successful relationships with scientists to maximise the investigative opportunities presented by your DNA results

BOOKING DETAILS

Costs: 1 delegate: £165.00

Special offer - 2 delegates: £300.00,

3 delegates - £430 (if booked before 25/02/2015)

Information

- Workshop runs from 10.30am till 3pm
 - Certificates of attendance available
 - A buffet lunch is included
 - Tea and coffee will be served on your arrival
- Breakfast can be purchased at the venue.

How to book delegate places

Email the delegate name(s), email address(s), accounts payable email address and telephone number and invoice address to: info@the-investigator.co.uk or Tel: 0844 660 8707

Please note that many police forces/organisations will only pay our invoices if a purchase order number is included, please check with your accounts department. A booking confirmation will then be sent with an invoice for payment. Payment can be made by credit card.

Venue address:

Rothley Court Hotel, Westfield Lane, Rothley, Leicestershire, LE7 7LG.



THE VENUE

Rothley Court in Rothley

A beautiful 16th century manor house hotel with fantastic stained glass windows and oak panelling, set in around 10 acres of grounds.

The building's history has strong links to the Knights Templar and William Wilberforce's work to abolish slavery in the 1700s. Today's hotel features 30 en-suite bedrooms, which are located in both the main hotel and the court mews building.

Directions

North bound M1 - Exit the M1 at J21, turn left onto the A46 then left again on the A6 towards Loughborough and Rothley. Turn left at the Red Lion crossroads (Hallfields Lane) then left onto Town Green Street to Westfield Lane.

South bound M1 - Exit M1 at J22 and follow the A50 and then join the A46 then left again on the A6 towards Loughborough and Rothley. Turn left at the Red Lion crossroads (Hallfields Lane) then left onto Town Green Street to Westfield Lane.

Rothley Court, Westfield Lane, Rothley, Leicestershire, LE7 7LG

Telephone: 0116 237 4141

Email: 6501@greeneking.co.uk

Please mention The Investigator when booking your room.



A unique approach to studying criminal investigations

CRIME

– from initial information gathering to prosecution

- MSc Criminal Investigation
- MSc Cybercrime and E-Investigation

Study full time, part time, online

– Start this September

**find out
more**



Does current police investigative interviewing practice assist the child witness to give their best possible evidence? Interview expert Martin Vaughan investigates.

Since 1992 children who are witnesses in specific crime types have been able to avail themselves of an investigative interview which is recorded visually and subsequently used as evidence-in-chief in the court room.

The interviewer follows a set of guidance which was originally contained in the 'Memorandum of Good Practice' (Home Office and Department of Health, 1992) and more recently replaced by updated guidance contained within 'Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings – guidance on interviewing victims and witnesses, and guidance on using special measures' (Ministry of Justice, 2011).

In 2009 the Judiciary Police Interview Working Group in the United Kingdom (UK) reported that the Judiciary had concerns regarding the methods adopted to structure investigative interviews and the perceived ineffectiveness of these interviews in meeting the requirements of evidence-in-chief standards.

Review

My research involved a review of the relevant research literature and training programmes as well as interviews that were conducted with police officers and CPS lawyers. I also conducted a detailed analysis of actual interview recordings that took place with interviews being rated as being excellent, good, satisfactory, below standard or unsatisfactory. This revealed that the overall quality of the interview was below standard and that the questioning phase contained very little case specific material and identifies that this phase of the interview was below

standard.

Questions

However, there was positivity in the outcome of question structure with more productive questions being used than non productive. As a result I have put forward a series of recommendations that were identified with the aim of improving the quality of both the interviews with child witnesses and the presentation of their evidence at the court room.

The study also provides additional insight into interviewer practices during an investigative interview with victims of child abuse. It supports and extends earlier research suggesting that interviewers find it difficult to maintain and utilise the knowledge gained in the training arena when conducting the actual interview.

These concerns included the long held view that children were not competent to give evidence in what is essentially an adult legal system.

These concerns were raised again during a joint inspection of experiences of young witnesses in the criminal justice system carried out by the Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and contained in joint report (HMCPSI & HMIC 2012). The main criticisms were:

- Lengthy rapport building in respect of establishing truth and lies
- Having provided a clear account, the witness finds themselves subjected to in-depth questioning which serves only to create confusion and repetition
- Little evidence of planning
- Inconsistencies not being challenged
- Over use of leading questions
- Lack of understanding regarding impact of the interview as evidence in chief.

Inappropriate interview techniques, such as

the use of leading questions have been found to contribute to the contamination of child witness accounts of abusive events, presenting subsequent problems within the court room process.

Shortcomings

Recent research in this particular area has reinforced this shortcoming within police investigations and shown that interviewers rarely adhered to best practice guidance (Lamb, Orbach, Sternberg, Aldridge, Pearson, Stewart, Esplin and Bowler 2009).

One of the first studies to examine the effectiveness of investigative interviewing was conducted by Davies, Wilson, Mitchell and Milsom (1995) who evaluated 40 interviews conducted within the first two years following the introduction of the Memorandum of Good Practice.

This study and the vast amount of research that has subsequently been conducted focussed on the elements of the four phased approach in respect of their presence in the interview. With regards to the questioning phase the research examined question typology as opposed to relevance of the content.

The use of a structured approach has been shown to enhance the quality of the investigative interviews with children as established by Lamb, et al, (2009, p. 464). However, a particular study conducted by Davies, Hoyano, Keenan, and Morgan (1999) reported upon the difficulties encountered by interviewers when trying to balance the needs of the investigation and the court process. They established that the investigative interview has three purposes.

These are:

- Initially to ascertain whether an offence has been committed by an identified perpetrator,
- Whether the child is in need of protection,
- The examination-in-chief of the child's

Next Generation Interview Recording

AVAILABLE
NOW!

CODES

The Complete Online Digital Evidence System (CODES) brought to you by Business Systems and Damovo provides audio and video interview recording that meets the needs of forces today, yet with all the features needed for many years to come.

KEY FEATURES

- Audio / video selectable
- Easy to use
- Digital technology using COTS (commercial off the shelf) hardware
- Fixed custody & mobile version
- Standalone or networked
- Scalable low cost entry
- Secure file storage on the network



At entry level CODES is a highly resilient low cost like-for-like digital replacement for tape recorders, but with a simple network connection becomes a totally joined-up digital solution. Built to meet the MIRA's specification, it's here, it's available now and it can be seamlessly integrated into your existing infrastructure.

NEXT STEPS

- ✓ Arrange a demo now - CALL 0800 458 2988
- ✓ Download our digital recording white paper - www.businesssystemsuk.co.uk/codeswp
- ✓ Attend our free conference - www.businesssystemsuk.co.uk/police

DAMOVO
COMPLETE ONLINE DIGITAL EVIDENCE SYSTEM



businesssystems

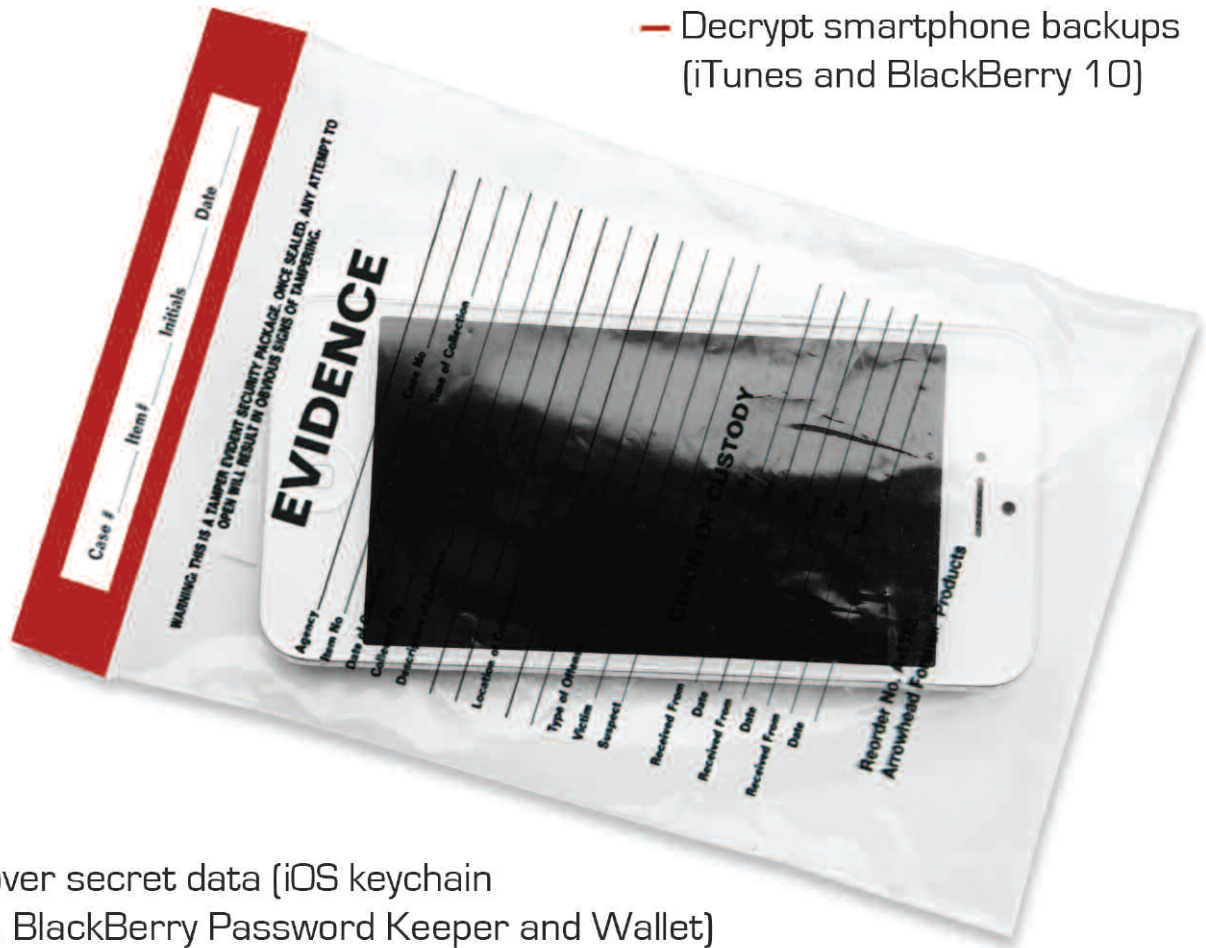
W www.businesssystemsuk.co.uk

E sales@businesssystemsuk.com

T 0800 458 2988

Get Advanced Forensic Access to Mobile Devices

- Recover device passcodes for iOS and BlackBerry devices
- Decrypt smartphone backups (iTunes and BlackBerry 10)



- Recover secret data (iOS keychain data, BlackBerry Password Keeper and Wallet)
- Download data from the Cloud (iPhone and Windows Phone 8 data)

ElcomSoft Co. Ltd. is a global industry-acknowledged expert in computer and mobile forensics providing tools, training, and consulting services to law enforcement, forensics, financial and intelligence agencies. ElcomSoft pioneered numerous cryptography techniques to gain access to encrypted and password-protected computer and mobile data. ElcomSoft products have become de-facto industry-standard, are studied in training sessions, covered in textbooks, and are part of the Certified Ethical hacker initiative.

Contact

US, toll-free: +1 866 448-2703
United Kingdom: +44 870 831-2983
Germany: +49 18054820050734



evidence at trial.

Demands

Having observed the conduct of some 79 video interviews with children, they reached the conclusion that the above three purposes are extremely difficult to reconcile and place unrealistic demands upon interviewers.

This conclusion is also the pivotal concern expressed by The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO, 2010) regarding the current investigative interview process. My research sought to address the limitations of the current bulk of research by examining the link between all three processes i.e. the needs of the interviewee, the investigation and the court process, as identified by ACPO (2010) and Davies, et al (1999) and establish whether the methods adopted to interview the witness are both ethical and 'best practice' compliant as identified by ACPO (2010) and Bull (2010).

They emphasises the guidance contained in investigative interviewing protocols such as Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings; Guidance for Vulnerable and Intimidated Witnesses including Children (Ministry of Justice 2011) (ABE) and as a consequence are able to meet the requirements of the judiciary.

My research differs from those previously conducted in that it proposes that the questioning phase of the interview could be separated into two sub-divided phases of: i. Incident-specific questioning; and ii. Case-specific information important to the investigation.

Conclusions

This study provides additional insight into interviewer practices during an investigative interview with victims of child abuse. It supports and extends earlier research suggesting that interviewers find it difficult to maintain and utilise the knowledge gained in

the training arena when conducting the actual interview (Westcott & Kynan, 2006; Aldridge, 1992; Aldridge & Cameron, 1999; Orbach et al., 2000; Wescott, Kynan, & Few, 2005).

Evidence from the interview analysis confirms earlier research (Larson & Lamb, 2009) in that investigative interviewers consistently use closed, leading or multi/choice questions classified together as non-productive questions.

The current research indicates that the current guidance contained within the ABE (MOJ, 2011) is not being adhered to especially within the questioning phase. What is clearly evident is that interviewers who do not follow the recognised investigative interviewing structure fail to allow the child to tell their story in their own words.

Only on-going interviewer training and the introduction of a more effective evaluation process can ensure that children will be adequately accommodated within the Criminal Justice System. There needs to be an acknowledgement that forensic interviewing of children is a highly skilled process and necessitates extensive training and supervision within the workplace.

My research recommends determining whether any aspects of the guidelines conflict with one or more of the interview's purposes in establishing whether any aspect of the guidance conflicts with one or more of the interview purpose. It is good to remember what the actual purpose documented within the current guidance of ABE (MOJ, 2011, p10) states:

"The purpose of an investigative interview is to ascertain the witness's account of the alleged event(s) and any other information that would assist the investigation. What has been evidenced as a result of this research is

LEVERAGING THE BEST PHONE INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES



Analytical software for phone data

Simple and easy-to-use User Interface

Ease of use and simplicity make the application accessible to a large panel of investigators and field officers.

Standard training limited to 3 days only.

All functionalities available in a few clicks.

Built-in investigation queries (no programming).

Numerous content visualisation techniques

- Link charting
- Common numbers charting
- Cell-site profiling and mapping
- Temporal and spatial analysis
- Call locations geographic display
- Call density and heatmap analysis
- CDR geographic matching
- Prepackaged analysis reports

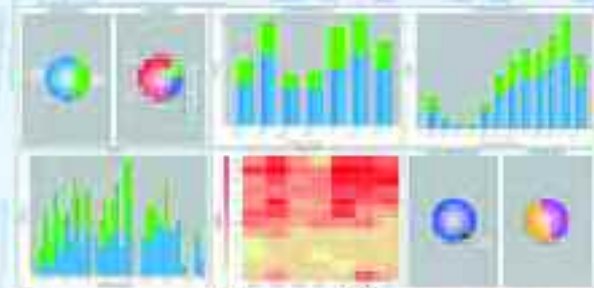
Deeply embedded domain expertise

More than 40 built-in queries which transform the most complex investigation techniques in one or two clicks.

- Large array of correlations between CDRs, cell-site dumps and extractions
- Middlemen search
- Phone line profiling
- Handset attribution
- Modus operandi search on crime scenes
- Groups on crime scenes
- Recon detection
- Shared IMSI/IMEI between suspects
- Patterns of life detection
- Close entourage identification
- Gang members' synchronised behaviours
- Repository queries



Heatmap of frequent locations



Phone profiling



OCKHAM SOLUTIONS

that investigators fail to obtain basic case specific material and fail to cover questions designed to establish basic legal compliance information, such as evidence of identification.”

My research also identifies concerns of the judiciary in the application of the interview product during the criminal court process. I suggest that the current discussion between the judiciary and the prosecution is not helpful in respect of the above as it has the potential to create confusion for the interviewer, miss vital information from the witness and lead to potential miscarriages of justice at court.

The findings from the interviews conducted with the police officers and the Crown Prosecution Service lawyers provide an interesting observation as to whether any problems actually exist between those charged with gathering the evidence and those presenting the evidence.

In light of my research, I recommend developing practical recommendations aimed at enhancing the reliability of the child's evidence in the court room. The recommendations are designed to engender discussion at management level as well as practitioner level. In conclusion, there is clear justification for further wider research in this area to establish whether the needs of the child are being met within the criminal justice system.

I would therefore welcome and suggest that a detailed research analysis of interviews conducted post the introduction of the guidance contained in the current edition of the ABE (MOJ, 2011) be undertaken to establish whether or not the separation actually works within the Criminal Justice System.

Recommendations

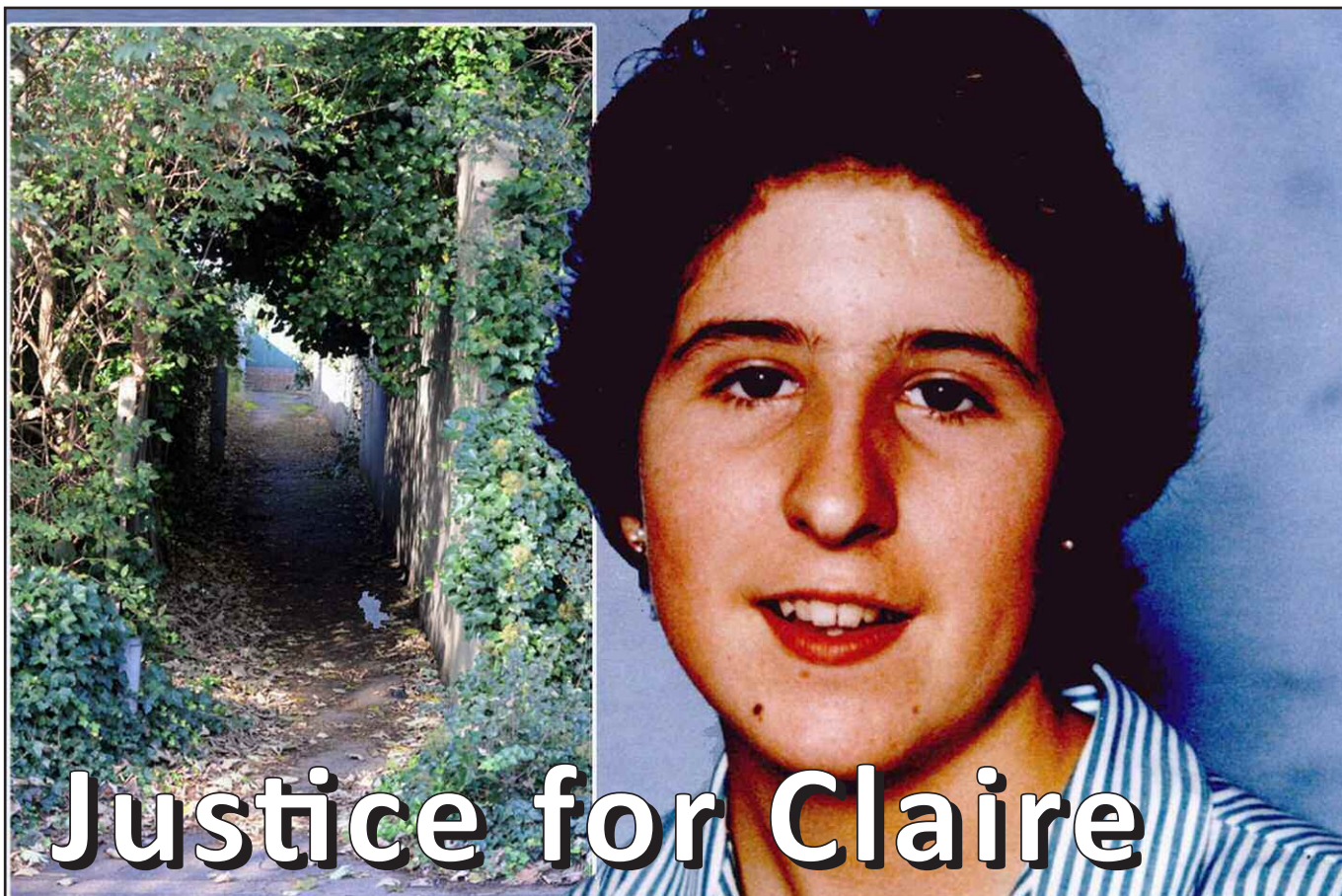
In light of my findings I recommend the

following measures:

- Refresher training should be given to all officers as routine and embedded in the strategic development of the annual training plan
- Trainers of child witness interviewing should be adequately skilled and familiar with current research especially in the arena of question typology and linguistics
- An effective quality monitoring tool should be devised and implemented in order to create a culture of evaluation which examines all aspects of the interview process
- A detailed examination of interviews post the introduction of the current guidance on separating the sub-phases of the 'question' stage should be conducted to establish its effectiveness
- All lawyers should complete a national training programme on the investigation of child abuse which includes a full understanding of the guidance contained within ABE
- There should be an implementation of an appropriate data recording system covering registration and storage and management provisions which identify the recordings as a child, vulnerable adult or significant witness. When the interview process becomes a digital recording system then a simple tick box field can be entered as metadata and captured within the recording. The search facility would be able to retrieve accurate and timely data which at present the system is not equipped to perform

Martin Vaughan is a former interview advisor with 30 years' service who has worked on a number of major cases as well as being actively involved in research in areas including the use of interpreters in major crime interviews. He now runs his own training consultancy and is a visiting fellow of the University of Derby.

For a full copy of the research go to the <http://www.vaughantraining.co.uk> and click on the 'about us' section.



Justice for Claire

An Investigation by Kent and Essex Serious Crime Directorate's Cold Case Team helped convict a man of the murder of school girl Claire Tiltman 21 years after the crime. The Investigator reports.

When Kent school girl Claire Tiltman was murdered as she walked to a friend's house the crime made headline news due to the random and shocking nature of the crime.

Despite a thorough investigation, nobody was brought to justice for the crime and it remained unsolved.

That was until Kent and Essex Serious Crime Directorate's Cold Case Team re-opened the case and found evidence that local man Colin Steven Ash-Smith carried out the murder. He was recently found guilty of stabbing Claire to death by a jury at the Inner London Crown Court following a five week trial. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with a minimum term of 21 years.

During the trial, the court heard how Ash-Smith brutally attacked Claire in an alleyway in London Road, Greenhithe, at approximately 6.20pm as she walked to a friend's house on the evening of Monday 18 January 1993.

Soon after, members of the public found Claire stumbling back into London Road and came to her aid. But she died at the scene and a murder investigation was launched to find her killer.

In total, more than 2,500 statements were taken in the months and years that followed but despite one of the largest murder investigations in Kent Police's history the case remained unsolved.

Arrest

Three years later, Ash-Smith was arrested just hours after attacking a 21-year-old woman with a knife in Station Road, Greenhithe, on the evening of Tuesday 17 October 1995. A search of his distinctive white Ford Capri

uncovered one half of a school tie which police established had been used in the rape, kidnap and attempted murder of a 27-year-old woman in Swanscombe on Wednesday 21 December 1988.

On 20 December 1996, Ash-Smith was sentenced to life imprisonment having pleaded guilty to both the 1988 and 1995 attacks.

At the time of his arrest, Ash-Smith denied any involvement in Claire's death when questioned by detectives. Undeterred, officers continued to examine the similarities between his other attacks and Claire's death. The stabbing in 1995 took place just 400



Candlelit walk on the 20th anniversary of Claire's killing

yards from Claire's murder scene three years earlier and further investigations found Ash-Smith had met Claire through the local British Legion Club and had attended her funeral.

It was later established that the day after her death, Ash-Smith contacted police to say he had been driving through the area on the evening of 18 January 1993 and that he had seen someone with curly hair using the pedestrian crossing.

But it was a ploy, to provide him an alibi to cover for the possibility that he and his distinctive white Ford Capri may have been seen in Greenhithe at the time Claire was attacked.

Assault

Evidence seized after his arrest also included handwritten 'assault plans' in which he accurately described the rape, kidnap and attempted murder of a woman in 1988 - one of the offences he had pleaded guilty to.



Colin Ash-Smith

Other offences described in the notes included almost stabbing a woman at Swanscombe train station and visiting a retirement home to carry out an attack which did not go to plan.

In another offence included in Ash-Smith's assault plans, he confessed to breaking into a friend's home in Stanhope Road, Swanscombe, in a bid to attack his friend's wife but said he made a 'tactical retreat' when he discovered her husband was home. Ash-Smith added he had deliberately shredded some clothes as he fled.

Subsequent enquiries by the Kent and Essex Serious Crime Directorate's Cold Case Team discovered a couple had reported a burglary in Stanhope Road on 1 November 1988 in which someone had appeared to have entered their home through the bathroom window before leaving. It was only after they had reported it to police they discovered a nightdress in the bathroom had been slashed with a sharp blade.

During his trial for killing Claire, Ash-Smith admitted these additional incidents described in his assault plans had taken place.

Further investigations by Cold Case officers discovered that in 1992 Ash-Smith had entered a woman's home in Meopham uninvited whilst she slept after becoming besotted with her. Ash-Smith was chased out

of the home by the woman's brother.

Confession

Cold Case investigators also found that during his time in prison for the 1988 and 1995 attacks, Ash-Smith befriended a fellow prisoner in which he confessed to attacking someone he saw using a zebra crossing. The prisoner assumed the confession was for a crime Ash-Smith was already convicted of and serving a sentence for. But he was wrong. Detectives quickly established that there were no zebra crossings near the scenes of the 1988 or 1995 attacks for which Ash-Smith was serving a sentence in prison for.

There was, however, a zebra crossing just a few hundred yards from where Claire was killed. It is believed Claire would have used the crossing after visiting a nearby corner shop to buy cigarettes on her way to her friend's house.

Charged

Piecing together the evidence and using changes in the law regarding the use of bad character evidence, detectives worked

closely with the Crown Prosecution Service and on Friday 28 February Ash-Smith was summoned to court and formally charged with Claire's murder. Senior investigating officer Detective Superintendent Rob Vinson said: "The guilty verdict and sentencing brings to a close a very long and complex investigation to bring Claire's killer to justice." He said.

"Every single one of the Kent police officers who have worked on this case over the last two decades have refused to allow Claire's killer to go unaccounted for and escape justice". Det Supt Vinson said that the investigation team has meticulously built this case over a number of years and that he was pleased the jury were able to see that the 'compelling evidence points to only one conclusion - that Colin Ash-Smith was responsible for Claire's murder.

"I'd also like to thank the all the officers who left no stone unturned whilst working on this investigation over the last 21 years. This verdict is a testament to all their dedicated hard work."

SYTECH DIGITAL FORENSICS

MOBILE PHONE & TELECOMMUNICATIONS BASED FORENSICS

- Mobile Phone Forensics
- Android Forensics
- Apple iPhone and iPod
- Cell-Site Analysis

COMPUTER & INTERNET BASED FORENSICS

- Computer Forensics
- Digital Forensics
- Identity Theft
- Internet Forensics
- Intrusion Detection
- Network Forensics
- Penetration Testing
- Social Networking Analysis

MEDIA BASED FORENSICS

- Audio and Video
- Digital Camera Forensics
- MP3 Forensics
- Gaming Console Forensics
- Memory Card Forensics
- Satellite Forensics
- Personal Electronic Devices
- Tracking Device Forensics

Sytech Digital Forensics

PO Box 3471, Stoke on Trent, ST4 9JS, UK Tel: +44 (0) 1782 286 300

E: enquiries@sytech-consultants.com



Forensic First

This month marks the launch of a joint project by the University of Portsmouth and Hampshire Constabulary to open a Forensic Innovation Centre. Anna-Marie O'Connor from the University of Portsmouth reports.

The Forensic Innovation Centre, located on campus at the University of Portsmouth is the culmination of a new collaboration between the university and Hampshire Constabulary.

It is due to be officially launched this month and is the first of its kind in the UK. It aims to move forward opportunities for development of forensic research, drawing on both established and newly recruited expertise both from the university and from experts in the police force.

It offers both the opportunity to work together and pool both resources and respective experience in order to better detect and reduce crime. It is a major step forward to have an operational policing forensic unit within the academic environment, allowing forensic staff to work

alongside university students and staff. It is truly innovative and will enhance the student and practitioner experience providing greater opportunity for them to work together.

The relationship between the University of Portsmouth and Hampshire Police Scientific Services began in 2010 with a small scale research project undertaken by university researchers on behalf of the scientific services' chemical development practitioners.

Researchers worked with the team to analyse their tasks and processes to better understand where processes could be made more efficient and effective, and to gauge the value of the chemical development outcomes to criminal detections in Hampshire. In return, students have been offered internships and the specialist police team have become more involved in the forensic studies curriculum.

An example of the innovative work that has been undertaken as part of this collaborative relationship is from 2011, when two second year students on the BSc (Hons) Criminology

and Forensic Studies degree took part in the internship scheme.

Both students used the experience gained during this time to identify and complete a primary research project that formed part of their final year dissertations. One of these projects resulted in the development of novel methods to visualise finger marks on cling film, an important aspect of attaining evidence from drugs wraps.

This generated a research paper which is forthcoming and is a further example of the benefits and potential of the partnership. Both students are now employed by Hampshire Constabulary.

The Forensic Innovation Centre also houses teaching space to allow the staging of mock crime scenes to help students learn in a safe and controlled environment. Ideas for further collaboration include lecturers and police officers delivering combined training and teaching programmes; pairing students with practitioners; research and knowledge transfer opportunities; and enhancing the employability of Portsmouth students.

The partnership also helps academics by giving them access to key police contacts to strengthen and grow research in policing, investigation and forensic studies.

From a police perspective, Hampshire Constabulary have identified that some of the key benefits for them are the ability to future-proof in-house digital forensic services and delivering service improvements for staff, for example remote viewing within police areas.

Subscribe to our new Forensic Investigator magazine for an update on the launch of the centre and some key projects in our March issue.

the forensic Investigator

Issue 1 2014
www.the-investigator.co.uk

ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

DNA in Disaster:

Identifying victims of the Malaysian Air Crash



ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



The Forensic Investigator

A new quarterly online magazine launched by the Investigator!

Subscribe now by emailing
info@the-investigator.co.uk

The Investigator has launched a brand new title – The Forensic Investigator – one of the only titles in the world to bring together all the latest best practice in the ever changing world of forensics.

If you are a frontline investigator, crime scene investigator, an academic or industry professional then you can't afford to miss the magazine!

It includes all the latest news and developments in forensics and digital forensics from across the world.

For further information please contact us on:
+44 (0)844 660 8707

or email: info@the-investigator.co.uk
or visit www.the-investigator.co.uk

To download a preview copy click **HERE**



Angels of Death

New research has identified up to nine common characteristics of nurses who become serial killer in an attempt to improve identification of these so called 'Angels of Death'. The Investigator reports.

A new study by criminologists at Birmingham City University has examined 16 cases spanning over 37 years in a bid to pin point nine characteristics of nurses who become serial killers.

In an interesting development, they also found that Colin Norris, convicted of four murders at hospitals in Leeds in 2008, lacked many of the usual indicators associated with such serial killing. The research has been passed onto the legal team representing Mr Norris, whose case is being reviewed by the Criminal Cases Review Commission.

The findings were also passed to Greater Manchester Police in relation to three other deaths which the Investigator is not naming. Published in the Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling, the study was carried out by Professor David Wilson and Dr Elizabeth Yardley of the Centre for

Applied Criminology – one of Birmingham City University's Centres of Research Excellence.

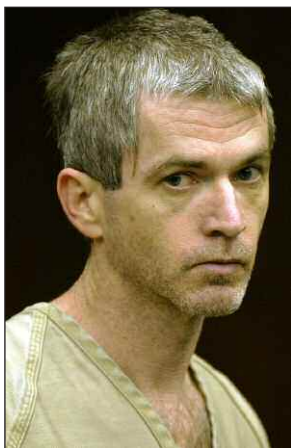
Their examination of hospital-based nurses convicted of serial murder in Europe and North

America between 1977 and 2009 used a criminological checklist of 22 factors – 'red flags' and found a cluster of between five and nine such indicators of behaviour. Colin Norris satisfied just two of the red flags, the lowest of all those studied.

The most prolific 'Angel of Death' was the American nurse Charles Cullen who was convicted of 29 murders in the US in 2003. The study found Cullen satisfied 11 of the red



Beverley Allitt



Charles Cullen

flags.

Professor Wilson said: "We hope that this research might help hospital administrators to think more critically when they notice a spike in deaths on a particular ward, rather than relying on crude statistical analyses related to particular nurses and their shift patterns. Inevitably that method will lead to miscarriages of justice."

The most common red flags are:

- Makes colleagues anxious
- Being in possession of drugs at home/in locker
- Appears to have a personality disorder, depression, history of mental instability
- Higher incidences of death on his/her shift.

The authors caution, however, that increased instances of death needs to be considered against other criteria and not simply in isolation.

Dr Yardley said: "It's really important to acknowledge it will be a cluster of factors and not one individual element that should identify an 'Angel of Death' at work in a hospital setting."



Colin Norris

In the UK, nurse Beverley Allitt was nicknamed the 'Angel of Death' after being convicted of killing four children and injuring nine others on the ward she worked at Grantham Hospital, Lincolnshire. In 1993, she received 13 life sentences and is currently at the top-security Rampton Secure Hospital in Nottinghamshire.

FICS

Introducing the complete Software solution for processing call data records - in the blink of an eye.

Analytical work just became dynamic!
Now available on trial to all Agencies
Changing the world of Cell Site;
Fast – Accurate – Reliable



Footprint Investigations
The Business Centre
Edward Street
Redditch
Worcestershire
B97 6HA

@: enquiries@footprintinvestigations.com
W: www.thecellsiteexperts.com
T: 01527 467467

footprint
investigations
THE CELL SITE EXPERTS



The past decade has seen extensive research and development of a facial composite system called EvoFIT. Charlie Frowd from the University of Winchester reports on its progress.

Investigative policing requires facial composites to provide new lines of enquiry. What are needed are effective images, to maximise police time and resources.

It has been the goal of the EvoFIT team to provide composite images that are identifiable, rather than just a likeness. Their efforts have not been in vein: the result of ten years' work has led to such a system, now with over 30 published reports, police field trials and research papers (www.EvoFIT.co.uk/research).

To construct an EvoFIT, a Facial Imaging Officer presents witnesses (who may also be victims) with arrays of faces for them to select the best overall matches to the offender. Characteristics of the chosen faces are combined, to provide further choices for selection and combining.

Tools

Once a face has been 'evolved', tools are available to adjust the age, weight, honesty and other overall properties of the face, as well as size and placement of facial features. To promote an identifiable face, witnesses construct the internal-features (central) region before adding hair and other external (outer) features.

This approach allows constructors (following at least 24 hours after seeing an unfamiliar target) to create composites that other people name with a mean average of 45 per cent correct (around five to ten per cent from previous systems). Similarly, if witnesses are able to recall the appearance of the offender's face, more-effective internal features are created using an advanced interview that focuses on the character of the offender's face—a 63 per cent increase in correct naming.

SIOs can also make use of secondary exhibits to help other people recognise a finished composite, doubling correct naming. (A detailed summary is available at <http://tiny.cc/FrowdReview2014>.)

Identification

Work published this year measured identification of EvoFIT composites when these techniques are used in conjunction with each other. Following procedures described above, constructors receiving the character-based CI and internal-features method created composites that other people named 'side-on' with a mean of 74 per cent correct, providing an effective solution for policing.

Procedures have also been improved for selecting hair and other external features. The normal method has been for witnesses to select these outer features when shown on their evolved internal features. However, it turns out that internal features seen in this way are distracting, and so witnesses now construct the outer part without reference to the inner.

In addition, new holistic scales have been created to adjust an evolved face in terms of dominance, hardness and intelligence; also, scales are available to alter level of suntan and presence of cheekbones. Further, to give a better context for witnesses to select initial faces, holistic scales have been made available from the start of composite construction.

Case studies

Reports from police users continue to remain positive. For example, a recent case by Devon and Cornwall Police involved a multiple rape of a female student in Plymouth. A Facial Imaging Officer worked with the victim, carefully going through the process with her over the course of two hours to create an EvoFIT of the African-male attacker.

When complete, the victim stated that she was looking at the face of the man who had raped her. The EvoFIT image was introduced to the suspect and his solicitor during interview, and although the suspect disputed the shape of the mouth of the composition, he admitted that parts might look like him.

The OIC reported that the EvoFIT was helpful to introduce during this stage in the investigation, and added weight to the other evidence that had been gathered.

The suspect was convicted, and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. In another case, a male suspect had been exposing himself in public on a route used by school children and

office workers. Following construction of two EvoFITs from independent witnesses for separate exposures, several people, having seen a composite in a local newspaper, contacted the OIC and named the same person. The suspect was arrested and convicted.

When first used in Lancashire, EvoFIT provided the much needed name to help solve an indecent assault case. The crime took place in Stanley Park, Blackpool. Careful police work in the days that followed the crime left the force without suspects, and one week after the incident, the victim was interviewed and produced an EvoFIT. The image was circulated in the park that evening and two people named it as Ross Gleave, who lived locally.

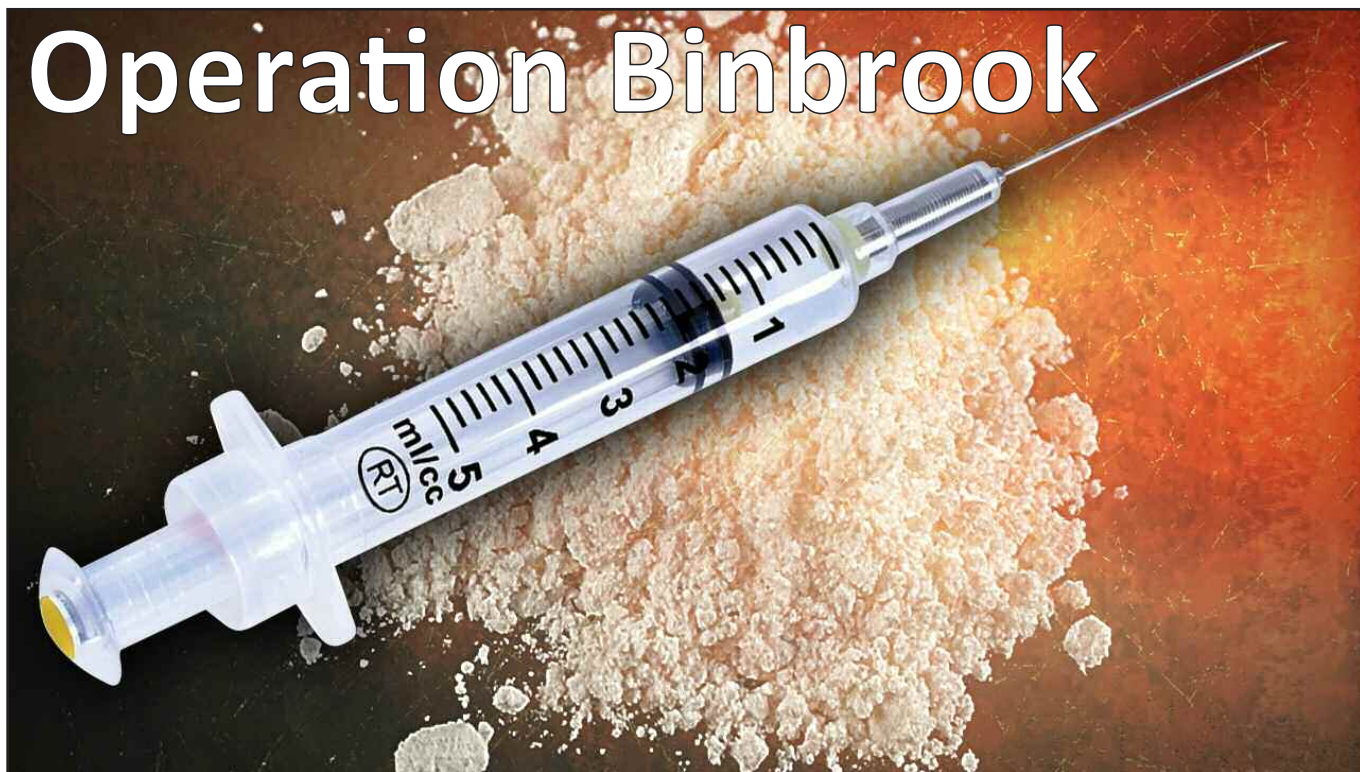
The police attended his home address, recovered stolen property and made an arrest. Other witnesses in the park identified Gleave in a police line-up and he was later convicted for the attempted rape of a child under the age of 13 years, jailed for seven years and placed on the Sex Offenders Register for life.

We are pleased with our progress over the past ten years and identification of EvoFIT composites is now high and the development team have been able to continue improving performance.

They are working on further techniques relating to the interview, system and secondary exhibits, with the aim of achieving even-higher person identification. Officers are welcome to put EvoFIT to the test for themselves (without financial commitment) on a single-case basis or as part of an extended trial.

**For more information go to:
www.evofit.co.uk or contact at
 Charlie@EvoFIT.co.uk**

Operation Binbrook



An investigation by TITAN – the North West Regional Crime Unit has resulted in a violent gang being convicted of over 80 years' imprisonment. The Investigator reports.

Fourteen people have been jailed following an investigation by TITAN - the North West Regional Crime Unit - that netted £1.2m, heroin and cocaine worth more than £200,000 and a sawn-off shotgun.

The investigation ran for approximately six months and focused on an organised crime group, predominantly from the Leigh area, who laundered large amounts of cash and were involved in the sale and supply of significant quantities of drugs.

James Andrew Close, of Cloisters Avenue, Leigh, admitted conspiracy to launder money and conspiracy to supply cocaine. He was sentenced to a total of 13 years and nine months.



James Close

James Alan Gibson of Harvest Way, Leigh,

admitted conspiracy to launder money and was found guilty of conspiracy to supply heroin. He was sentenced to nine and a half years in prison.



James Gibson

Patrick John Roach, of Bright Street, Leigh, was found guilty of conspiracy to supply heroin and admitted to possession of a prohibited weapon (sawn-off shotgun), possession of a firearm when prohibited and possession of ammunition. He was sentenced to a total of 10 and a half years in prison.

Simon Fowler, of Princess Elizabeth Way, Cheltenham, was found guilty of conspiracy to supply heroin. He was sentenced to three and a half years in prison.

Michael Siddeley, of Palace Grove, Leigh, was found guilty of conspiracy to supply heroin. He was sentenced to three and a half years in prison.



Michael Siddeley

Michael Nicolls, of Evesham Road, Worcester, was found guilty of



Seized money

conspiracy to supply heroin. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Richard Johnston, of Evesham Road, Worcester, was found guilty of conspiracy to supply heroin. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Sean Smith of Carders Close, Leigh, admitted conspiracy to supply cocaine. He was sentenced to four years and five months in prison.



Sean Gibson

David Knight of Carders Close, Leigh, admitted conspiracy to supply cocaine. He was sentenced to four years and five months in prison.

Anthony Smith of Wyndham Avenue, Swinton, admitted conspiracy to supply cocaine. He was sentenced to 12 years and eight months in prison.



Anthony Smith

Kevin O'Leary, of Lilley Road, Liverpool, admitted conspiracy to launder money. He was sentenced to three years and seven months.

Sam Reynolds of Mardale Close, Atherton, admitted conspiracy to supply cocaine. He was sentenced to six and a half years in prison.

Christopher Coppell, of Stanley Drive, Leigh,

admitted conspiracy to launder money. He was sentenced to four years and 10 months in prison.

Boyd Gibson, of Ribble Grove, Leigh, admitted conspiracy to launder money and drugs offences. He was jailed for 27 months. On 9 May 2013, officers from TITAN observed Christopher Coppell and Kevin O'Leary meet on a quiet street corner in Leigh, with Coppell handing over two large holdalls to O'Leary.

O'Leary's transit van was stopped and £541,895 was found hidden in an elaborate concealment controlled by a secret switch. A number of mobile telephones were seized, which on examination showed that James Close had orchestrated the exchange.

On 22 May 2013, officers again watched Christopher Coppell meet with Boyd in a side street in Leigh. There was a two way exchange and police followed Coppell home and searched his house. Inside they recovered £470,395. Set up in his spare bedroom was a sophisticated money counting and packaging operation.

Officers also searched Boyd Gibson's home and Mercedes Vito van. More than £150,000 was recovered from the van, again concealed in an elaborate, electronically controlled concealment and more than £6,000 and a large number of mobile phones were found secreted about the house.

Significantly, a fingerprint belonging to James Gibson was found on the access button of the concealment.

Again mobile telephones were analysed and it was seen that James Close had been involved in organising the exchange.

On 25 September 2013, Patrick Roach, James Gibson and Michael Siddeley meet with Simon Fowler, a drug courier from the

Gloucester area. They met him at a McDonald's restaurant outside Leigh however they could not source drugs for him that day so he stayed overnight at a nearby hotel.

The next day they gave him a package of what he believed was ½ kilo of heroin, it was in fact largely adulterated with just a small amount of heroin on the outside of the package.

Fowler was arrested and the package recovered.

On 17 October 2013, Patrick Roach was stopped in his VW van in the early evening. In the rear a Converse boot bag containing a sawn-off shotgun and a number of shotgun shells for the weapon were recovered. On 30 October 2013, Anthony Smith met with Sean Smith and David Knight in a VW Caddy van in a cul-de-sac in a quiet area of Swinton, Manchester, where he handed over a kilo of cocaine.

Shortly after he returned to the same area and handed over another kilo of cocaine to Sam Reynolds.

Police were on hand to stop both cars; however Reynolds drove away from the police. Following a brief pursuit he lost control of his vehicle and crashed into a petrol station.

Sean Smith's house was searched and £80,000 recovered.

On 28 November 2013, James Gibson and Michael Siddeley drove to the Staffordshire area and meet Michael Nicolls and Richard Johnston. An exchange of cash took place and Gibson and about £4,000 was later found in his car.

Detective Superintendent Jason Hudson, head of operations for TITAN, said: "James

Close was effectively the patriarch of a crime gang involved in criminality that spanned dirty cash, drugs and firearms.

"These men and their associates are involved in crime for the sole purpose of making money, so to hit them so hard and so deep in the pocket by recovering £1.2m - that we believe to have been amassed entirely through their criminal enterprises - is a massive result."

Det Supt Hudson said that that 'we have also taken off the streets considerable quantities of drugs and perhaps most significantly, a shotgun, that would undoubtedly have been used to commit further violent offences at some point.'

The team will now use the legislation available under the Proceeds of Crime Act to strip them of any assets relating to the crime.



Investigating Cyber Stalking Workshop

10 March 2015
Rothley Court Hotel
Rothley
Leicestershire

Investigating Cyber Stalking Workshop, 10 March 2015

Click **HERE** for details or use:
http://www.the-investigator.co.uk/files/Investigating_Cyber_Stalking_workshop_-_10_March_2015.pdf or visit:
www.the-investigator.co.uk



Investigating and Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Workshop

3 March, 2015, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

Recent high profile cases of Child Sexual Exploitation have highlighted how challenging and sensitive these investigations can be. Learning lessons from past cases is essential to improving the future response of police and other agencies and in providing justice for victims.

With research revealing that only one in 12 young people would report sexual violence, it is clear that CSE is a hidden crime that results in thousands of victims suffering in silence.

Our workshop has been exclusively tailored to investigators to improve their knowledge of CSE, help them respond more effectively to incidents and engage in effective prevention.

It will be led by Dr Helen Beckett, Deputy Director of the International Centre for Research of Child Exploitation, Violence and Trafficking at the University of Bedfordshire and Dr Camille Warrington, a research fellow and Young Participation Manager at the centre.

Our experts are at the forefront of cutting edge research and practice in CSE and are currently working with police forces and other agencies on a number of ground-breaking initiatives.

The International Centre is committed to increasing understanding of, and improving responses to, child sexual exploitation, violence and trafficking in local, national and international contexts through high quality applied social research and evidence-based engagement in theory, policy and practice discourse.

It has been awarded the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education for The International Centre's pioneering research into child sexual exploitation. This prestigious prize is the highest form of national recognition open to higher and further education institutions in the UK.

The day will include invaluable advice for investigators around:

- An overview of the scale and nature of CSE in the UK
- Best practice on effective investigations from a victim perspective
- Lessons learned from recent high profile cases
- Details of a current research project called Making Justice Work that explores how experiences of police investigations and the courts could be improved for victims
- An insight into those who are most at risk from CSE
- Best practice on identification and early intervention
- Engaging in effective partnership working with other agencies

Who should attend?

- Frontline investigators who want to broaden their knowledge of CSE investigations
- Senior Investigating Officers tasked with leading CSE investigations
- Investigators working in a child protection role
- Officers involved in preventive work

Cost: £195.00

Information

- Workshop runs from 10.30am till 3pm (Registration starts at 10am)
- Certificates of attendance available
- Tea and coffee will be served on your arrival
- Lunch is included

How do book delegate places

Email the delegate name(s), email address(s), accounts payable email address and telephone number and invoice address to: info@the-investigator.co.uk

Please note that many police forces/organisations will only pay our invoices if a purchase order number is included, please check with your accounts department. Payment can be made by credit card.

A booking confirmation will then be sent with an invoice for payment.

Venue address:

Green Park Training & Conference Centre
Stablebridge Road
Aston Clinton (Near Aylesbury)
Buckinghamshire
HP22 5NE

Contact details

The Investigator
13 Station Road
Stoke Mandeville
Buckinghamshire
HP22 5UL
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)844 660 8707
E: info@the-investigator.co.uk
www.the-investigator.co.uk





Counter Terror First

Two brothers have made history for being the first to be jailed for conspiracy to take part in terrorist training in Syria before returning to the UK. The Investigator reports.

Counter Terrorism police have been raising concern about UK nationals who travel to Syria to take part in training camps and then return to the country radicalised. Forces such as the Met have been working with local agencies to build up an intelligence picture of such activity.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Helen Ball, Senior National Co-ordinator for Counter Terrorism has previously appealed to families to contact police if they believe that a family member was intending to travel to Syria for this reason.

Two brothers Mohammad Hassin Nawaz, 31 and Hamza Nawaz, 23, have recently been the first in the UK to be convicted of doing just this.

They were arrested on suspicion of being involved in the commission, preparation or

instigation of acts of terrorism under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and taken to a London police station, where they were subsequently charged.

They stood trial at the Old Bailey recently after previously pleading guilty and Mohammad Hassin Nawaz was sentenced to four-and-a-half years with Hamza Nawaz being sentenced to three years in prison.

On 31 October 2013, Zahir Nawaz, aged 31, and Nabelia Nawaz, aged 26 were arrested as part of the investigation.

On 18 December 2013, Zahir Nawaz was charged with making a false written statement, contrary to Section 89(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, and Nabelia Nawaz was charged with committing acts with the intent of perverting the course of justice, contrary to Common Law.

On 27 May 2014, the men pleaded guilty to conspiring together to attend a place used for terrorist training knowing or believing that instruction or training would be provided there wholly or partly for purposes connected with the commission or preparation of acts of terrorism, contrary to section 8(1) of the Terrorism Act 2006.

Mohommod Hassin Nawaz also pleaded guilty to unlawfully possessing ammunition to which section 1(1) Firearms Act 1968 applied, namely five rounds of 7.62 x 36 rifle ammunition without holding a firearm certificate in force at the time, or otherwise than as authorised by such a certificate.

The brothers were stopped under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act at Dover port at approximately 3am on Monday, 16 September 2013, after arriving at the port on a ferry from Calais.

The men and the silver Peugeot 206 that they were travelling in were searched, and a number of significant items were found, including:

- Five rounds of 7.62mm ammunition suitable for the use in a range of rifles and assault rifles
- Numerous mobile phones and a SIM card, containing images, video clips and text messages relating training camps
- A balaclava and heavy duty clothing, including boots covered in dust
- A total of £2,400 in cash
- Various travel documents identifying the defendants' movements.

An investigation by the Met's Counter Terrorism Command (SO15) established that the brothers travelled to Syria between 25 August and 16 September 2013 to attend a camp in order to receive training in skills that could be used for the purposes of terrorism.

Officers found communications on their phones indicating that they had attended a

terror training camp located in the Latakia province of Syria.

Detectives believe that the brothers had cultivated an extremist mindset over a period of months prior to their travel.

Counter Terrorism (SO15) Acting Commander Terri Nicholson said: "The first in a series of landmark sentences has today been handed down to two brothers who travelled to Syria to attend a terrorist training camp.

"The sentence highlights the critical work police and security services carry out to identify individuals returning from conflict zones. This comes at a time when the global concern about the threat posed by returnees is intensifying."

She continued: "We need communities and families to bring to our attention anyone they perceive may be vulnerable, a danger or showing signs of radicalisation before they choose to travel. Preventing tragedies is our priority and together with our partners we have a range of options available to support families and individuals at risk."

The following indictment for both men has been order to lay on file following a decision made by the CPS:

- Possession of information, contrary to section 58(1)(b) of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- The following indictment for Hamza Nawaz has been order to lay on file following a decision made by the CPS:
- Having ammunition without a firearms certificate, contrary to section 1(1) and (4) Firearms Act 1968.



Zahir Nawaz



Mohommod Nawaz



A new Counter Terrorism and Security Bill is to be introduced to tackle the continued threat of international terrorism. The Investigator reports.

The new Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill will bolster existing powers to disrupt the ability of people to travel abroad to fight, reduce the risks they pose on their return and combat the underlying ideology that feeds, supports and sanctions terrorism.

It will provide police with a temporary power to seize a passport at the border from individuals of concern. It will also create a Temporary Exclusion Order that will control the return to the UK of a British citizen suspected of involvement in terrorist activity abroad.

It will help enhance UK border security by toughening transport security arrangements around passenger data, 'no fly' lists and screening measures.

The Bill will also enhance existing terrorism prevention and investigation measures, including the introduction of stronger locational constraints and a power requiring individuals to attend meetings with the authorities as part of their ongoing management.

The collapse of Syria, the emergence of ISIL

and ongoing instability in Iraq present significant dangers not just in the Middle East but in Britain and across the West. Many of the 500 British citizens who have travelled to Syria and Iraq have joined terrorist organisations alongside foreign fighters from Europe and further afield. Home Secretary Theresa May said: "We are in the middle of a generational struggle against a deadly terrorist ideology. These powers are essential to keep up with the very serious and rapidly changing threats we face."

Public bodies will also be required to work together to prevent people being drawn into terrorism. The Bill will also enhance vital investigative powers by requiring communications service providers to retain additional information in order to attribute an Internet Protocol address to a specific individual.



Home Office

It will also amend existing law to ensure that UK-based insurance firms cannot reimburse the payment of terrorist ransoms.

The Bill will sit alongside the existing range of tools that are already used extensively to combat the terrorist threat, including powers to withdraw the passports of British citizens, bar foreign nationals from re-entering the UK and strip British citizenship from those who have dual nationality.

The Government is also working with the internet industry to remove terrorist material hosted in the UK or overseas. Since February 2010, the Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit has taken down more than 65,000 pieces of unlawful terrorist-related content.



A new domestic abuse of 'offence and coercive and controlling behaviour' has been introduced to protect domestic violence victims. The Investigator reports.

A Government consultation into domestic violence powers revealed that 85 per cent of respondents felt the law doesn't go far enough to protect victims.

In answer to this a new offence of domestic abuse offence of coercive and controlling behaviour has been introduced with a maximum penalty for the new offence will be five years imprisonment and a fine.

The new law will help protect victims by outlawing sustained patterns of behaviour that stop short of serious physical violence, but amount to extreme psychological and emotional abuse. Victims of coercive control can have every aspect of life controlled by their partner, often being subjected to daily intimidation and humiliation.

Also revealed in the consultation was the fact that 55 per cent said that a new offence was needed to strengthen and clarify the law on coercive and controlling behaviour in intimate relationships.

The offence will be drafted to ensure that it is clear and proportionate and does not impact on ordinary power dynamics in relationships. Home Secretary Theresa May said: "Coercive control can be tantamount to torture. In many cases, dominance over the victim develops and escalates over the years until the perpetrator has complete control. Putting a foot wrong can result in violent outbursts,

with victims living in fear for their lives."

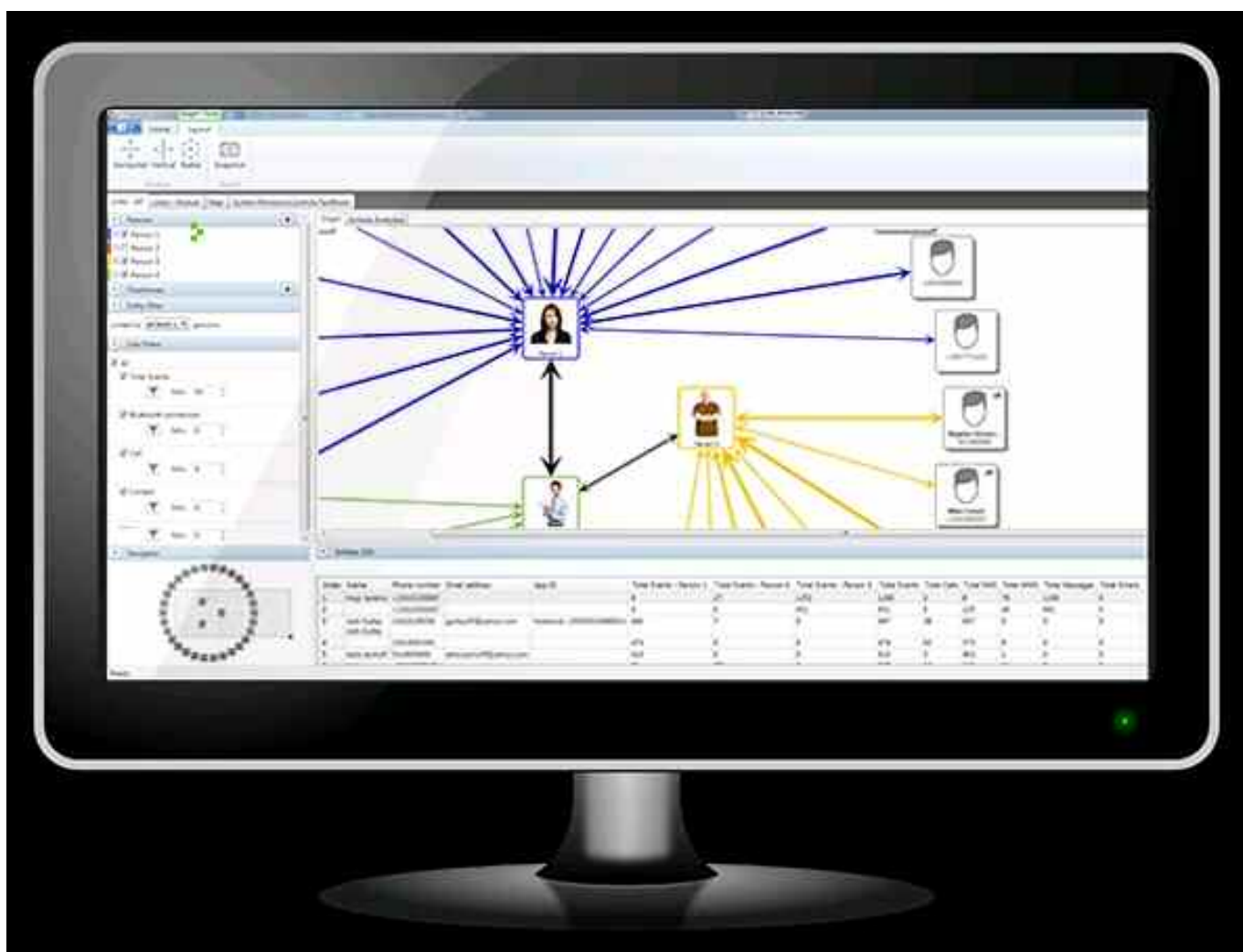
Mrs May recently met with survivors of domestic abuse and she said that after hearing their 'shocking stories' she is even more determined to 'put a stop to this scourge on our society.'

"The government is committed to protecting the victims of this terrible crime and it is clear that this new offence has the potential to save lives."

Coercive and controlling behaviour can include the abuser preventing their victim from having friendships or hobbies, refusing them access to money and determining minute aspects of their everyday life, such as when they are allowed to eat, sleep and go to the toilet.

The new offence complements major ongoing work in response to an investigation by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary on the police response to domestic abuse, commissioned by the Home Secretary.

In addition to creating the new offence, the Home Secretary is chairing a national oversight group to lead implementation of the report's recommendations and make significant and lasting improvements to how the police deal with domestic abuse.



Advances in forensic technology are enabling field level examiners to undertake link analysis and other key investigative techniques previously done in the lab. Yuval Ben-Moshe, senior director of forensic technologies at Cellebrite reports.

The role of a forensic lab practitioner is to work within the justice system to provide key evidence for criminal investigations. Their responsibilities include classifying and performing a forensic examination of specific pieces of evidence lifted from a crime scene, which in today's digital world, often consists of mobile devices, be it of the suspect or victim.

Following the forensic process, the data collected is reported and used in building up evidence to help establish fundamental issues in a case. But, thanks to advances in technology, this traditional approach to forensic investigations is now changing.

With the number of mobile phone subscriptions increasing from one billion worldwide in 2002 to

seven billion in 2014 it's clear that, today, analysing mobile forensic data should no longer be the role of an individual or small group of select experts in the laboratory. Workloads for specialist investigators have, in some cases, become unworkable in recent years, so it is vital that field level examiners are given the tools to extract and analyse evidence.

Advances in technology have enabled field personnel to explore one key investigative method; link analysis. Link analysis is a data-analysis technique used to evaluate relationships and communications patterns used between multiple devices.

As the number of mobile phone users continues to grow, the demands being placed on mobile

forensic investigators are causing a substantial backlog. In order to deal with investigations effectively, there needs to be a shift in mindset and police authorities are recognising this, and have identified the range of new technology that can now be used for link analysis as a way of addressing the situation.

The investigative technique allows field examiners to develop critical leads during the 'Golden Hour' of an investigation, when both physical and digital evidence is most current, and therefore most crucial. Traditionally, link analysis is a rather complex method, carried out by highly skilled professionals in highly demanding technical environments with the use of very sophisticated software tools.

However, advances in technology, brought to the field with the introduction of new tools optimised for mobile forensics, have brought ease of use and flexibility to this powerful technique, making it more suitable for mobile forensic investigators. With some specialised training, officers involved at various stages of the investigative process can now practice it.

This has alleviated the pressures on specialist investigators, allowing them to focus on analysing other types of critical data that requires further expertise; a major benefit in the investigative process.

The technology used in link analysis enables examiners to build an immediate visual picture of communications, and helps them understand the relationship between those involved in a criminal case, and piece the puzzle together.

Detection of critical communications via texts, calls, emails and social media apps puts the power in the hands of the field examiner at a vital stage of analysis; something that would have previously been unheard of with more traditional forms of forensic investigations.

Link analysis also allows examiners to visualise case data from multiple devices, analyse mutual device users on a single map and share findings with investigators involved in the operation. There are clear steps in the process of this type of analysis, from generating physical and logical

extraction reports and adding additional data and pictures, to creating watch lists and filtering information for reports.

Field examiners are not just passing data to the specialist but identifying and gaining an understanding of how vital it can be to a criminal investigation.

Link analysis practiced in this way has improved the effectiveness and the speed of obtaining actionable data close to where it is needed to take forward as evidence.

With seven billion mobile phone subscribers across the globe, it has become essential that field level investigators have the technology to undertake more refined critical digital evidence collection. Many criminals now use mobile devices to plan and execute criminal activity, and it's therefore vital that officers at various stages of the investigation know how to detect digital evidence.

Field personnel now have access to the technology in the field that allows them to extract data and supply key evidence and make valid and insightful links between the evidential data in a case.

When the popularity of the mobile phone began to grow in the 1990s, digital forensic analysis was an extremely specialist area.

Today, it is becoming common place for officers at all levels of the investigative process to detect, extract and analyse mobile forensic data through link analysis. The technology is available and authorities are using it to draw conclusions faster and carry out criminal investigations more efficiently.

Visit:

<http://www.cellebrite.com/mobile-forensics/products/applications/ufed-link-analysis>



Yuval Ben-Moshe



Protecting our Children

New laws to combat online paedophiles and protect children online have been announced in the UK. The Investigator reports.

A raft of new measures has been announced in the UK to combat the scourge of online paedophiles. These include the introduction of a new UK law making it illegal for an adult to send a sexual communication to a child.

The National Crime Agency (NCA) and GCHQ will launch a new joint team to deploy all the techniques and expertise used to track down terrorists to track down paedophiles on the 'dark net'.

An extra £10 million funding will be provided this year to create further specialist online child sexual abuse teams within the NCA, focusing on the worst offenders.

A single secure database of indecent images of children – the Child Abuse Image Database (CAID) will be established to help UK law enforcement improve and speed up investigations.

There will also be a £50 million pledge over five years contributing to a newly established global child protection fund, being administered by UNICEF.

Prime Minister David Cameron announced the measures at a recent two-day summit in London attended by representatives from 50 companies that included leading technology companies and non-governmental organisations.

Delegates agreed a coordinated global response to tackle the proliferation of child sexual abuse material in circulation since the dawn of the internet, with millions of appalling images and videos available.

The delegates signed up to a range of actions and unveiled ground-breaking technological initiatives, which will make it much more difficult for criminals who seek to exploit the almost limitless potential of the digital age to

abuse children for sexual purposes.

The summit heard about the success of the Internet Watch Foundation's (IWF) launch of proactive searching for child sexual abuse imagery, which has driven a 109 per cent increase in the number of indecent images removed in 2014 compared to the previous year.

And it was revealed that 48 countries and international organisations had signed up to the summit Statement of Action committing them to developing their own version of CAID, or contributing to an international database such as that run by Interpol; and setting up reporting organisations similar to the IWF.

The Prime Minister said internet companies had gone "above and beyond what we asked of them".

In the last year, Google has seen a five-fold reduction in searches for indecent images and videos as its ever expanding set of blacklist terms has made it harder for paedophiles to find this material. Microsoft has blacklisted tens of thousands of terms.

Photo and video hashing technology, which allows unique digital fingerprints to be applied to every image or video so that they can be deleted, is also being rolled out, it was announced. And Microsoft, Google and Mozilla have agreed to work together to look at how they can block illegal images at browser level. Once developed, Internet



David Cameron, Prime Minister

Explorer, Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox would have built-in restrictions to block access to known child abuse.

UNICEF Director of Programmes Mr Ted Chaiban welcomed the new measures in tackling what he described as 'the unacceptable rates of violence children face today, across the world.'

Antigone Davis, Head of Global Safety at Facebook, said: "Nothing is more important than the safety of the people who use Facebook. We fight hard against online child exploitation and have spent ten years building powerful reporting tools and educational resources to help combat this abhorrent activity."



*Ted Chaiban, UNICEF
Director of Programmes*

Investigating Online Child Sexual Exploitation Workshop

14 May 2015, Swindon



Click **HERE** for details or use:

http://www.the-investigator.co.uk/files/Investigating_Online_Child_Sexual_Exploitation_Workshop_-_14_May_2015.pdf



Net Result

Research among investigators working to identify victims, find criminals and bring cases to court has revealed that increases in the volume of visual evidence, data seized and sheer number of caseloads are the biggest challenges they are facing.

The research conducted by NetClean, provider of intelligence sourced insight from 224 police investigators in 11 countries. The overwhelming majority said that they were dealing with 'more data' and 'more cases' than ever before.

The proliferation of illegal content, specifically child sexual abuse, on work-related devices is another trend highlighted by investigators surveyed. When asked to give an estimate on investigations from the previous year, 45 per cent of respondents said that over three quarters of their cases involved work-related devices.

Historically NetClean has specialised in supporting investigations into child exploitation, however many respondents revealed they were also using the NetClean Analyze DI platform for investigations into a range of different crime types. The common denominator in these crimes was the large quantities of visual media included in evidence, ranging from fraud and terrorism, to firearms and gang violence.

"A huge percentage of the crime that takes

place today has some sort of digital element, whether that's images witnesses have taken and uploaded to social media, data seized by officers or even photos taken by crime scene investigators. Having the right tools to intelligently deal with large quantities of image and video files is essential for law enforcement agencies," said Johann Hofmann, Law Enforcement Liaison and Analyze Project Manager at NetClean.

In 1990 the Home Office estimated there were just 7,000 hard copy illegal images of children in circulation. With the rise of the internet, the number has increased exponentially, with millions online today.

A landmark finding from the survey showed that more and more investigators are focusing on victim identification in child sexual abuse crimes, rather than only building cases.

"A few years ago barely any of these investigators would have been working on victim identification. Pouring over visual evidence used to take hours and due to the volume of cases and a lack of resources they simply wouldn't have had the time. The focus on victim identification is an immensely positive trend. One that wouldn't have been possible without more sophisticated technologies and approaches being used in analysing evidence."



Corporate and Professional Education

MA Investigative Management

The current reforms to investigative practice are the most radical in modern history. This Masters programme allows you to develop and enhance professional practice in leading and managing investigations.



Why study on the programme?

MA Investigative Management provides you with the opportunity to study leadership and management theories in the context of work-based investigative practice. The programme reflects upon current problems and future potential solutions within investigative practice and will equip you with the ability to contribute towards the future success of investigation.

This unique programme enables you to develop and expand your knowledge and understanding of investigations within a professional practice context, whilst building your knowledge of management theory that can be practically applied to solving investigation related problems.

Our academic team and professional experts will work with you to develop knowledge, confidence and ability to deal with strategic considerations within your career and equip you to make sound and rational decisions within this complex area of investigation.

What is the programme content?

The content of the modules blend key areas of investigative management so that you gain a solid appreciation of the role and value of professional leadership and management in investigation.

This programme will empower you to direct your own course of study, whilst working with academic tutors and professional leads. The work-based nature of the programme will enable you to study whilst working and is flexible enabling you to complete the course over two (minimum) years.



Modules

ADVANCED CRITICAL THINKING AND APPLIED RESEARCH SKILLS (20 Credits)

- The development of research and presentational skills and ethical considerations
- The undertaking and presentation of a literature review
- The formulation of the research question, aim and objectives

PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING IN INVESTIGATION (40 Credits)

- Knowledge management
- Emotional intelligence
- Decision-making and the influence of values and beliefs
- Professional leadership and professional identity
- The principles of transactional and transformational leadership
- Collaborative leadership and stakeholder management

ADVANCED INVESTIGATIVE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (60 Credits)

- Selection of a contemporary research topic
- Planning and conducting work-based research
- Present findings in a formal written project

INVESTIGATIVE MANAGEMENT DISSERTATION (60 Credits)

- Review relevant academic literature and derivation of valid research questions both from the literature and the organisation/business sector issues
- Review the methodological issues concerning the research question including critical evaluation of alternative research methodologies and their limitations
- Interpret and analyse data, using appropriate statistical and computational techniques
- Reflect on the personal and organisational learning as a result of undertaking the project

Course requirements

The programme is aimed at investigators looking to embark on professional development and have one of the following:

- BA (Hons) Applied Investigation
- Senior Officer with experience of leading and managing investigations
- Graduates with at least 5 years experience in investigation



How do I apply?

Completion of a University application form is required. For a copy of the application form please email:

cape@sunderland.ac.uk

All applications are subject to approval by both our professional and academic leads to ensure relevance.

The cost of this programme is **£4,050**

Upcoming programme dates

The MA is run on an annual basis from our Sunderland campus.
Please note that attendance to all 14 sessions per intake is mandatory.

2015/16 INTAKE:

- **(2015)** 13-14th May | 15-16th July
9-10th September | 18-19th November
- **(2016)** 13-14th January | 9-10th March
15-16th June

2016/17 INTAKE:

- **(2016)** 11-12th May | 13-14th July
7-8th September | 16-17th November
- **(2017)** 11-12th January | 8-9th March
14-15th June



CONTACT DETAILS For further information or to discuss the programme please contact:

PROGRAMME CONTACTS

Hazel Rounthwaite, Corporate and Professional Education Manager, University of Sunderland

Tel: 0191 515 3280 | **Mob:** 07748 334 726 | **Email:** cape@sunderland.ac.uk

Trish Bryans, Reader, Faculty of Business and Law, University of Sunderland

Tel: 0191 515 3096 | **Email:** trish.bryans@sunderland.ac.uk

PROFESSIONAL LEAD

Gary Shaw MBE, Professor of Practice, University of Sunderland

Tel: 07979 592 140 | **Email:** gary.shaw@sunderland.ac.uk